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The Bombay Chronicle

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Much more can be done in 1930 and our companies will do better.

VOL. XVIII NO. 17.— BOMBAY MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

GANDHIJI SANCTIONS SATYAGRAHA IN KATHIAWAR.

DELHI "PLOT" TO DEFEAT CONGRESS RESOLVE.

M. L. As' Poor Response To Malaviyaji's "Call For Action!"

NEW NAMES FOR OLD

"Harmonious Opposition" In Place Of "Responsive Co-operation."

NEW DELHI, Jan. 18.

The Conference of the Members of the Central Legislatures of all Parties was not so largely attended as was expeced. This was due to the fact that many members had not arrived by this morning. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, leader of this Conference, arrived at Delhi only this morning, and it was generally felt that any definite decision of the Conference should be postponed to some future date by which all the important Party leaders and members would come.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Dr. Moonje and others who have been here also entertained this idea. But it was ultimately postponed because of the gradual resignations by Congress Members. It was agreed that if any endeavour by way of prevention of further resignations by Congressmen is to be made, it should be made forthwith.

The leaders are indeed very reticent to express what actually transpired inside the Conference. But it is understood that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya made a long speech in which he urged the necessity of the strength of the Opposition which has been maintained all along by the combined efforts of Congress members and members from other Parties. Mr. Haji's Coastal Reservation Bil and the prospect of the Budget, especially of additional taxation, were the two main points which figured prominently in the Conference. The position of the Congress members after the Lahore resolution, as also its wisdom in boycotting the Legislatures were discussed at length. Pandit Malaviya is reported to have appealed for a harmonious opposition to Government. It is also understood that the resolution which was passed in the meeting was originally drafted in terms of criticism of the Congress policy of boycott of Legislatures.

Pandit Malaviya and others of sober views are reported to have given counsel of not criticising the Congress, but to simply mention about the possible injury to the country by the policy of boycott of the Legislatures their good counsels prevailed and the resolution was so drafted and adopted.

RESIGNING FOR SAKE OF DISCIPLINE.

The position of the Congress members who were present at the Conference was felt rather awkward: Pandit Nilkanta Dass openly said that though he did not believe in the wisdom of the Congress resolution for boycotting the Legislatures and though he felt much for Mr. Haji's Coastal reservation Bill and other important measures which are expected to come up during the present session, he saw no useful purpose in continuing to be in the Assembly when so many Congress members had resigned, resulting in the weakening of the strength of the Opposition. He waited till to-day according to the wishes of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, but now he felt that he should resign forthwith.

Maulana Shafi Daudi who is a non-party member said that for the sake of discipline the Congress members who had signed they had no other alternative, but to resign. But they might seek re-election.

The position of the Opposition group now depended much upon the attitude which the Congress members who have not yet resigned take in regard to this appeal. One or two of the Congress members, who were present at the Conference, seem to be inclined not to resign after this appeal. Other Congress members are not present at Delhi now and nothing can be ascertained so far regarding their attitude.—Free Press.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

—:o:—

MR. RAMCHANDRA BHATT'S CANDIDATURE.

Mr. K. F. Nariman having given the resignation of his seat in the Bombay Legislative Council in obedience to the Mandate of the Lahore Congress, a vacancy is created which will be filled by a bye-election. It is understood Mr. Ramchandra Madhavram Bhatt, C.B.E., is standing as a candidate at the ensuing bye-election for the seat vacated by Mr. Nariman.

LAHORE CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS.

—:o:—

J. K. Mehta's Disagreement.

Mr. Jaysukhlal K. Mehta has sent in his resignation of the Vice-Presidentship of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, and the Presidentship of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee and the Santa Cruz Village Congress Committee because of his disagreement with the Lahore Congress resolution.—

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

—:o:—

Hindu Sabha's Support.

NEW DELHI, Jan 18.

Folloiwng is the text of the resolution passed by the Hindu Mahasabha Working Committee:

"The Hindu Mahasabha welcomes the announcement of the intention of the British Government to hold a Round Table Conference of representatives of British India. The Sabha is of the opinion that the country will not be satisfied with anything less than immediate grant of Dominion Status and the Sabha hopes to be able to offer its co-operation to Government at the proposed Conference to settle principles of Dominion Government constitution suitable to the needs of India. At the same time the Sabha hopes that Government will take such measure as are necessary to create satisfactory atmosphere for the success of the Conference."—A. P.

BOMBAY COUNCIL BYE-ELECTION.—A vacancy having occurred in the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay by reason of the resignation of Mr. Amritlal Dalpatbhai Sheth, a member elected by the Ahmedabad District Non-Muhammadan Rural Constituency, the Governor of Bombay has called upon the Ahmedabad District Non-Muhammadan Rural Constituency to elect a member on or before the 20th day of February 1930. The following dates and hours are fixed for the said purpose:—

Saturday, (25th Jan.) for nomination of candidates.

Monday, (27th Jan.) for scrutiny of nomination papers.

Friday, (14th Feb.) 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 6.m. for voting.

Wednesday, (19th Feb.) at 12 noon at the headquarters office of the Returning Officer for counting of votes.

NEW DELHI.

—:o:—

FORMAL INAUGURATION TAMASHA.

Taxpayer To Pay Aboui 2-1/2 Lakhs!

NEW DELHI, Jan. 18.

The formal inauguration of New Delhi involving, for the various functions proposed, expenditure of about 2-1/2 lakhs was the proposal put forward, to-day, before he Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly. It was explained that the construction of the new capital was nearing completion, and that the formal inauguration of it should be performed in the winter of 1930-31. It should comprise a series of functions including the unveiling of the War memoral arch, towards the construction of which Imeprial War Graves Commission had sanctioned £14,000, and the unveiling of four Dominion Columns for which Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand had contributed £2,400. There would also be other popular functions.

It was proposed to invite representatives of the four Dominions mentioned above and certain other persons intimately connected with the construction of New Delhi to come to India as official guests of the Government of India. Various functions were roughly estimated to cost Rs. 2,20,000, the net expenditure to be debited to "New Capital Contingencies." Details in connection with the project have been drawn up, in consonance with the procedure adopted in connection with the formal opening of the Council House in 1927. The Standing Finance Committee agreed to the proposal in principle, but suggested that if possible an opportunity should be given to it to study the deails of the expenditure involved when closer esti-

SPEECHES ON CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

To-day's Meeting At Jinnah Hall

A public meeting of the students, studying in all colleges and schools of Bombay, will be held under the auspices of Bombay Youth League to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. at People's Jinnah Hall. Mr. K. F. Nariman, Dr. Sumant Mehta, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chatopadhya, Mr. Rohi Mehta, Mr. Meherally and others will address the Congress Programme. Mrs. Kamaladevi Chhatopadhyaya will preside.

ASSEMBLY BYE-ELECTION.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 18.

Usual notifications for bye-election to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Pandit Motilal Nehru have been issued. Nominations must be filed by 25th January. It is understood that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is not going to stand.—A. P.

—:o:—

PROTEST AGAINST HEAVY TAXATION.

Peasant Unrest In Kakhrechi.

LADY VOLUNTEERS FROM WADHWAN.

WADHWAN, Jan. 8.

Mahatma Gandhi has given his approval to the Satyagraha campaign which is in progress in Khakhrechi, a village in Malia State, Kathiawar.

It appears that the farmers of this village have embarked on the campaign as a protest against certain taxes, which, they consider are excessive and against the system of "forced labour". Several conflicts have occurred during the past six weeks between the State Police and the farmers and 18 of the latter with their leader, Mr. Maganlal, have been arrested.

The Kathiawar Satyagraha Dal which has taken up the cause of the farmers despatched several batches of volunteers of the Dal to the village sometime ago but, it is alleged, they were forcibly ejected and ther re-entry prohibited.

A fresh batch of volunteers, including several ladies, left Wadhwan to-day with the assent of Mahatma Gandhi to assist the farmers of Khakhrechi. In the batch Messrs. Manilal Kothari, Fulchand Shah, Venilal Buch, Shivanandji Sukhlal, Mr. Manilal Kothari has collected Rs. 1,000 for conducting the campaign.—A. P.

50,000 ACRES UNDER WATER.

—:o:—

Missiourri And Arkensas Districts Affected.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Memphis (Tennessee).— Five hundred families have evacuated their homes owing to icy waters of the St. Francis river bursting banks and sweeping over 50,000 acres in south-eastern Missouri and north-eastern Arkansas.—Reuter.

"RAJASTHAN" EDITOR CONVICTED.

—:o:—

One Year's Jail.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 18.

The Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad to-day convicted Mr. Bhadrakumar Yagnik, Editor, Printer and Publisher of "Rajasthan," a local weekly, for publishing an article defaming Mr. Hartshorn, Collector of Panchmahals and Political Agent, Revakantha Agency, and sentenced him to one year's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 in default of six months' further simple imprisonment.

In the course of a lengthy judgment the Judge said it was difficult to conceive of a more scandalous and baseless accusation. The Judge added that Mr. Hartshorn left the court without any stain upon his character.—A. P.

Spain And International Opium Conference.

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Madrid—The Cabinet has ratified the Protocol of the International Opium Conference.—Reuter.

Schneidar Cup Winner Killed In Trial Flight.

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Rome—Warrant Officer Dalmolin who was second in the Schneider Cup Race in England last September was killed to-day in the trial flight.—Reuter.

PROSPECTS OF HAJI BILL.

—:o:—

NON-OFFICIALS' SYMPATHY?

Assembly Discussion On Tuesday.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 18.

It is understood that non-official opinion favours Mr. Haji moving for circulation of the Coastal Reservation of Shipping Bill which comes up for discussion in the Assembly on 21st January. This will also meet with the Select Committee's recommendation for republication, and enable a decisive vote of the Assembly later when the Assembly will be more fully constituted after the results in the by-elections caused by resignations of Congress member.—A. P.

Extension Of Picture Telegraphy Service.

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Rugby.—The Postmaster-General announces that picture telegraphy service recently established between this country and Germany has been extended by the opening of a direct service between London and Frankfurt in addition to that between London and Berlin. Picture telegrams for places other than Berlin and Frankfurt will be posted from whichever of these centres is nearer.—B. O. W.

Airmen Weiss And Girier.

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Tunis.—Aviators Colonel Weiss and Commandant Girier (mentioned in yesterday's Istres message) took off for Cairo via Benghazi this morning.—Reuter.

M. Tardieu In London.

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 19.

M. Tardieu has arrived in London and will interview Mr. Stimson and Premier MacDonald successively in the evening. All delegations to the Naval Conference have now arrived.—Reuter.

Sangli Chief's Visit To "Dufferin."

—:o:—

The Chief Sahib of Sangli and the Rani Sahib, accompanied by the Chief Sahib of Ramdurg and the Chief Sahib of Phaltan visited the I.M.M.T.S. "Dufferin" on January the 19th instant.—A. P.

(Continued from col. 7.)

terest of himself or for the President or Mr. Purandhare but for the welfare of all the railway servants.

The meeting concluded with thanks to the chair.

KHARAGPUR WORKERS' GRIEVANCES.

—:o:—

Committee Of Inquiry Appointed

KHARAGPUR, Jan. 18.

It is reported that consequent on the unrest in Kharagpur Railway Workshops, on the representation of Mr. V. V. Giri, President of the B. N. Railway Indian Labour Union, the Railway has appointed a joint Enquiry Committee consisting of two Railway Officers and four Union representatives assisted by four workmen from each shop to investigate into the various grievances of the workmen, and the Committee has commenced work on the 16th instant.—Free Press.

"DIRECT ACTION" THREAT TO G. I. P. AUTHORITIES.

Labour Leaders Get Response From All Over The Line.

ONE-DAY STRIKE ON FEB. 4.

(From A Correspondent.)

Scenes of unbounded enthusiasm were witnessed at a largely attended meeting at the Kurla Car and Yard Staff, when Bhayaji, a Railway worker conducted the meeting. He in his speech informed the men about the demands submitted to the Agent and the way they had been rejected by him. He exhorted the men to concentrate their energy in preparing themselves for a one day strike on the 4th February, because, he said, that was the only legitimate and constitutional method to which they all should resort.

Another railway worker, Mr. Z. R. Choudhari, briefly explained to the workers in Hindi how workers in other Departments had benefitted themselves by strikes and said that so long as workers did not present an united front to the Agent, he would never accede to their most reasonable and minimum demands.

The enthusiasm was so great that the on duty train examining staff arranged another meeting in the yard and gave a tremendous response to the speakers, whom they earnestly beseeched to address.

With cries of 'Kamgar-ki-Jai', the meeting terminated.

BINA'S SUPPORT.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

BINA, Jan. 12.

A largely attended meeting of G. I. P. Railway Workers of Bina was held in front of Indian Institute at 5-30 p.m. on Sunday. About 800 workers were present. Mr. Abdul Gani and Mr. Locrus attended the meeting from Khurai.

Mr. Levirman Keshodas was voted to the chair. The chairman introduced Mr. D. B. Kulkarni to the audience who had specially come from Manmad to explain the importance of the strike and the situation which led the Union to declare one day's strike as a protest against the Agent's indifferent attitude.

Mr. Locrus first explained them the legality of the strike and asked them to stand by the Union giving their unflinching support and without being afraid of any one.

BE LOYAL TO UNION.

Mr. Abdul Gani impressed upon the minds of the hearers the necessity of unity and loyalty to the Union. He also told them to see where the nation was going. Minimum living wage and ordinary and barest human wants were refused by the G. I. P. Railway administration to millions of tailing masses.

WHAT FORCED THEM TO RESORT TO DIRECT ACTION.

Mr. D. B. Kulkarni then explained them how the Unon was forced to declare the strike after all the ways—such as representations deputations, etc. were exhausted. More than 1760 individual complaints in last year and 600 in this year were almost unheeded. Deputations got vague replies both from the Agent and Sir George Rainy. Concluding his speech he requested them to be prepared for all scrts of sufferings to obtain their legitimate rights or they will be cursed by their future generations as cowards.

BINA'S SUPPORT.

The President put before the meeting three resolutions one condemning the action of the Government for convicting Mr. B. T. Randive, another condemned the action of the Agent for putting Mr. D. B. Kulkarni "off-duty" without assigning reasons and the last assured the support of Bina branch to the strike move of 4th. All were unanimously passed and the meeting terminated late at night with great enthusiasm.

THE COMING STRIKE.

G. I. P. Men Determined.

A large meeting of over 300 workers was held at Bhopal on 11th instant in the evening of the maidan of Indian institute, under the auspices of G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union.

Pointsman Salamat Hussin was voted to the chair and Railway servants even from loadside stations attended the meeting. The President narrated the story of Comrade Kulkarni's victimisation and made him acquainted to the audience.

Mr. Kulkarni in the course of his speech said:—"Think over the issue carefully and resolve in mind to make 4th February a success, which will be a Golden Day in the history of Indian Trade Union movement.

NOT FOND OF STRIKES.

It is charged that we are fond of strike. Let me assure you that we don't want strike. If our humble and reasonable demands will be fulfilled we will certainly not go on strike. But if the Government of India will not realise the gravity of the occasion and force the Agent to be sensible to the employees no alternative is left open to us".

Mr. Jwalaprasad and four others from the staff assured Mr. Kulkarni that they and their brothers of Bhopal Centre would always be with their fellow workers in this great struggle.

The President of the branch thanked the guest and told the audience that they had entered in a quite new era by selecting a pointsman for the chair and with this courage and vigour they had to fight their future struggle.

PROPOSED G. I. P. STRIKE.

—:o:—

Poona's Support.

POONA, Jan. 16.

A large number of railway servants of the Poona Branch of the Union arranged a crowded meeting near the Railway Hospital this evening under the presidentship of Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Pleader, who strongly supported the forthcomng strike of the 4th February 1930. He emphasized the importance of strike and its effect on the Labour movement in England. He said that the strike was not illegal at all and the railway servants should follow the examples of the present Cabinet of the British Empire who had attained their rights by strikes.

Mr. Chitale, Pleader, Lonawala, said that the railway authorities were now arranging meetings everywhere to restrain the railway servants and one such meeting was arranged at Lonawala under Mr. J. C. Mehta and how the meeting was a fiasco.

Mr. Phatak told the members that the strike was not for the in-

(Continued in col. 5.)

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

Calcutta Stock Exchange.

CALM AFTER THE STORM.

Recovery In Prices.

The weekly market issued by Messrs. Moosa & Co. dated Calcutta, 17th inst. is as under:—

JUTE SHARES.

We have experienced a most unsettled and irregular market. The letter of cancellation by a prominent bull referred to in our last report was rightly withdrawn by him in accordance with rules and usuages. The Calcutta Stock Exchange and both the Committee Members and Ordinary members have done their best to adjust all the outstanding transactions. In view of the heavy "Bear" account yet in Howrahs and Clives, members are unwilling to make further commitments in these shares until most of the remaining outstanding contracts are adjusted.

Shares of higher denominations have similarly been extremely irregular. On the whole in view of a rise of about twelve annas in the price of Hessian and about Rs. 1/8 in the price of Heavygoods, and on account of heavy covering by "Bears" who have experienced difficulty in securing their requirements on account of shortage of scrips, shares have all round recorded a raise. Transactions have been few only.

In view of the mills being eager sellers for manufactured goods, it is likely that prices of Hessian and Heavygoods will not maintain Jute shares, as long as the covering by Bears continues, may keep steadier but Investors are not likely to take any interest yet in view of the gloomy prospects of Jute mills.

The principal rise in prices of jute shares was as under:—Albion from Rs. 348/- to Rs. 360/-, Alliance 416/- to Rs. 445/-, Anglo-India Rs. 382/- to Rs. 388/-, Auckland Rs. 254/- to Rs. 268/-, Bally Rs. 250/- to Rs. 268/-, Barnagore Rs. 218/- to Rs 227/-, Belvedere Rs. 535/- to Rs. 550/-, Budge-Budge Rs. 440/- to Rs. 460/-, Cheviot Rs. 263/- to Rs. 275/-, Dalhousie Rs. 437/- to Rs. 453/-, Delta Rs. 460/- to Rs. 465/-, Gondalpara Rs. 1,000/- to Rs. 1,005/-, Gourepore Rs. 370/- to Rs. 375/-, Kamarhatty Rs. 550/- to Rs. 573/-, Kanknarrah Rs. 454/- to Rs. 460/-, Kelvin Rs. 800/- to Rs. 805/-, Lansdowne Rs. 221/8 to Rs. 230/-, Lawrence Rs. 600/- to Rs. 625/-, Lothian Rs. 427/8 to Rs. 435/-, Naihatty Rs. 500/- to Rs. 505/-, Howrah Rs. 47/2 to Rs. 51/-, Clive Rs. 33/6 to Rs. 36/-, National Rs. 25/12 to Rs 28/10, New Central Rs. 560/- to Rs. 575/-, Orient Rs. 255/- to Rs. 272/-, Reliance Rs. 73/- to Rs. 75/4, Standard Rs. 352/- to Rs. 370/-, Union Rs. 555/- to Rs 565/-.

Prices of speculative counters are only nominal and brokers are only dealing in these shares wherever an adjustment of an old transaction is possible. Prices may finally be quoted as follows:—Howrah at Rs. 51/-, Clive at Rs. 36/- and National at Rs. 26/12.

RAW JUTE.

The market has ruled quiet but steady, with only a moderate business by mills. Shippers have taken very little interest. Prices were as under:—(March delivery) Opened at Rs. 57/8, Lowest at Rs. 56/8, Highest at Rs. 57/12 and closed at Rs 57/4.

JUTE FABRICS.

During the week both shippers and speculators have bought freely forward hessians with the result that prices advanced by nearly a rupee in hessians and Rs. 1/8 in heavygoods. Mills have sold freely and are still eager to sell further. The closing is slightly easier with buyers interested at lower prices. The prices during the week were as under:—

	9 Porters.	11 Porters.	Hy-Cees.
Opened at Rs.	11-6	13-14	32-4
Lowest at Rs.	11-4	13-14	32-4
Highest at Rs.	11-14	14-10	33-10
Closed at Rs.	11-7	14-9	33-10

	B. Twills.	Corn-sacks.
Opened at Rs.	31-8	31-8
Lowest at Rs.	31-8	31-8
Highest at Rs.	33-0	33-0
Closed at Rs.	32-10	32-12

COALS.

During the early part of the session, this section attracted less attention than has been the case for some time past as it has, to some extent, been overshadowed by the uncertainty that prevails in the Jute section of our market. But as the session progressed, confidence again restored and towards the close, on the rumour of better result obtained in the tenders of M. & S. M. Rly., a better feeling set in.

Yule and Balmer Lawrie Groups were popular features. Bengal under the former group were marked up to Rs. 545/- from Rs. 535/- in a day's trading. Kalanaharl also improved to Rs. 28/4. Bengal-Nagpore (Ordy.) advanced to Rs. 75/8 from Rs. 72/8. Deopl were very firm and business has been reported upto Rs 23/10. Katras Jherriah and Minto were in request at advancing rates.

Among lower priced stocks Sudamdih were in fair demand and to Rs. 75/8 from Rs. 72/8. Deoli Rs. 2/2.

In the latter group New Beerbhoom (ord.) were largely dealt in and a rise of about two points was recorded in a day's trading, and now standing at Rs. 20/-X D. This rise is accounted for by the fact that the company has secured a big Railway contract at better rates. Among Birs-Heilgers group Bhulanbararee and Burrakur were good features. The former advanced to Rs. 27/4 while the latter remained steady round Rs. 19/-. Katras Jherriah were on offer at Rs. 33/- with buyers scarce. Among others Aldih were a shade easier at Rs. 84/-. Hurriadih were firm at Rs. 197/- and Mundulpore were steady at Rs. 54/-. Equitable were in fair demand upto Rs. 34/- while west Jamuria advanced to Rs. 14/4 from Rs. 13/12.

Amalgamated, Nazira, North Damuda, and Pench Valley were firm features while Gnusick and Muslia and Samla Collieries were popular. Bansdeopur, Bokaro and Ramghur, East Indian, Raneegunge, Searsole, and South Karanpura were dealt in at steadily advancing rates.

The undertone continues firm and a further rise in share values is confidently expected in the near future

MISCELLANOUS

There has been no feature of outstanding interest reported in this section. Iron and Steel issues continue quiet. Bengal Iron were dealt in at Rs. 7/- in sympathy with the low rate ruling in London and Indian Iron and Steel changed hands round Rs. 10/12 X.D. A very limited interest was displayed in the Engineering group. Burn & Co. (Ord.) may be nominally quoted at Rs. 330/-C.D. Kumardhubi Engineering (Ord.) were largely on offer and business has been reported down to Rs. 2/10 with sellers over. Marshalls were dealt in at Rs. 2/6. Among others Burma Corporation were steady at the decline at Rs. 10/2 and Indian Cables were steady at Rs. 5/10. Indian Wood products at Rs. 10/4 and Midnapore Zemindary at Rs. 129/-.

GOVT. SECURITIES.

Conditions in this section were very weak and business was on a restricted scale. 3-1/2 per cent Govt. Papers are nominally quoted at Rs. 66/14. 4 per cent Loan (1960-70) were on offer at Rs. 76/15 while a few scattered deals were reported in 5 per cent Loan (1945-55) round Rs. 101/-. 6 per cent Short-dated loans were all easier in values.

The Bank Rate remained unchanged at 7 per cent the percentage being 16.78 against 16.02 a week ago.

PREFERENCE & DEBENTURES.

A fair business was reported in Jute mills' preference shares at full rates, while other Industrial preferences were mostly on offer. 8 per cent Titaghur Paper (New Pref.) were, however, better at Rs. 108/-C.D.

Only a few deals were reported in Joint-stock companies debentures.

BANKS.

Imperials Bank's shares were fairly steady with fully paid up issues at Rs. 1,347/- and Contributories at Rs. 337/-. A small business was also reported in Allahabad Bank's preference shares at Rs. 103/-.

RAILWAYS.

Light Railways shares were predominantly on offer and only a limited transactions were put through. Mymensingh-Bhairab bazar changed hands at Rs. 84/-C.D., against the last listed rate of Rs. 95/-.

COTTON.

Apart from a few deals in Bengal-Nagpore (Ord.) at slightly easier rate of Rs. 35/4 there has been nothing of any interest reported in this section. Dunbar may be nominally quoted at Rs. 220/- and Kesoram at Rs. 4/14.

TEAS.

At this week's Auction sale No. 2, offerings were on a large scale and prices advanced irregularly.

In shares more equiry was in evidence and there were buyers at bargain rates.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 18.

Smoked Sheet, Standard	
Ribbed 1b. Spot	7-13/16 Sellers.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 18.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25.	
C. & F. Calcutta.	
Jan/March per cwt	10/10-1/2 Sellers.
C. & F. Bombay.	
Jan/March, per cwt.	10/11-3/4 Sellers.
C. & F. Karachi.	
Jan/March, per cwt	11/0-1/4 Sellers.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 18.

March	17.31
May	17.51
July	17.66
October	17.64
December	17.74
Middling Spot	17.35

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 18.

January	16.19
March	17.61
Middling Spot	17.01

NEW YORK DEMANDS BILLS.

New York, Jan. 18.

Demand Bills	486.37

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 18.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	12,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	11,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 18.

	Opening	Closing.
January		9.16
February		9.15
March	9.26	9.22
April		9.24
May	9.35	9.31
June		9.31
July	9.39	9.35
August		9.34
September		9.33
October	9.36	9.32
November		9.32
December		9.35
January		9.35
Middling Spot		9.48

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 18.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	2,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 18.

Scinde, Fully Good	5.35
Scinde, Fine	5.60
Scinde, Superfine	5.65
Bengal, Good	5.10
Bengal, Fully Good	5.35
Bengal, Fine	5.60
Oomra, Good	6.35
Oomra, Fully Good	6.65
Oomra, Fine	6.95
Broach, Fully Good	7.10
Broach, Fine	7.35
Broach, Superfine	7.60

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 18.

January	13.69
March	13.86
May	14.06
July	14.28
November	14.47
January	14.61
Sakell F.G.F. Spot	14.45

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 18.

Silver.—Market is uncertain.

Silver. Very little. Doing. Buyers holding off. Market is uncertain.

Spot	20-15/16
Forward	20-11/16
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4-11-3/8
Interest, Day to Day Loans	2-3/4 p.c.
Interest, 7 Day Market Loans	4 p.c.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 18.

Bank Bills, 3 months	4-1/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-1/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-3/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 18.

T T London on Berlin	20.36-3/4
T T London on Amsterdam	12.11-1/8
T T London on Brussels	34.96
T T London on Madrid	36.97
T T London on Milan	92.98
T T London on Berne	25.19
T T London on Paris	123.91
T T London on Prague	164.56

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 18

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.	
S'ment Quoted Jan/Feb.	£7-12-6
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.	
S'ment Sellers Jan/Feb.	£15-7-6
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.	
S'ment Sellers Jan/Feb.	£16-10-0

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 18.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.	
S'ment to Hull Jan.	£22-0-0
Linseed, Bombay, ton.	
S'ment Sellers Apl/May	£19-15-0
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.	
S'ment Hull Sellers Jan/Feb.	£17-10-0
Linseed, Bombay, ton.	
S'ment Sellers Jan.	£21-5-0

COFFEE NEW YORK MORKET.

New York, Jan. 18.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, Quality) Spot	10-5/8

LONDON BULLION MARKET.

We have received the following weekly bullion letter from Messrs. Samuel Montague and Co. dated London 1st instant:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes on the 25th ultimo amounted to £145,848,399 (as compared with £140,504,345 on the previous Wednesday), and represents a decrease of £8,057,916 since the 29th April 1925—when an effective gold standard was resumed.

On the 24th ultimo about £586,000 was available in the open market. The price was fixed at 84s 11 3/8d., at which the Bank of England secured £345,000 and France £210,000; the balance was acquired for Home and Continental trade.

There was little enquiry for the £658,000 of South African gold offered in the open market yesterday and the Bank of England obtained £578,000 at the statutory buying price. At the fixed price of 84s 10d India took £30,000 and the Home and Continental trade £48,000.

Since our last letter the following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced, showing a net influx of £5,312,286 during the period under review:—

	Received. £	Withdrawn £
Dec. 19th	—	39,808
Dec. 20th	34,016	—
Dec. 21	4,679,000	—
Dec. 23rd	356,793	36,139
Dec. 24th	480,100	140,654
Dec. 27th	5,364	366,960
Dec. 28th	298,643	316,956
Dec. 30th	200,230	190,522
Dec. 31st	601,179	250,000
Jan. 1st	—	2,000

Quite a cheerful note to the end of the year was given by the receipt on the 21st ultimo of £4,679000 in bar gold from New York, which constituted the largest movement recorded at the Bank of England in any one day. The gold represented consignments from three steamers—"Berengaria", "Bremen" and "France"—which reached this country at the same time. Other receipts were about £920,000 bar gold from South Africa and about £1,000,000 in sovereigns from Argentina. Of the withdrawals about £1,007,000 bar gold was for France and £250,000 in sovereigns "set aside".

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for the month of November last amounted to 46,219 ounces, as compared with 46,923 ounces for October 1929 and 47,705 ounces for November 1928.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 16th December to mid-day on the 30th December:—

IMPORTS.

	£
France	16,828
U. S. A.	4,731,525
Argentina	1,296,956
Irish Free State	10,800
British West Africa	42,431
British South Africa	1,628,989
Australia	3,030,000
Other countries	8,052
	£10,765,581

EXPORTS.

	£
Germany	203,019
Netherlands	16,371
France	27,245
Switzerland	64,910
Austria	47,380
British India	117,927
Other countries	14,113
	490,965

SILVER.

Since our last letter silver prices have shown a marked decline. With the exception of that afforded by the Indian Bazaars no support has been forthcoming and free selling by China and America caused quotations to fall rapidly. From 22.1/4d and 22.5/16 d for cash and two months' delivery respectively on the 20th ultimo, the fall continued without a break until the 30th ultimo when 21.5/16d and 21.3/8d. were quoted. The level thus reached established a new record for value of the metal, the lowest price previously recorded being 21.11/16d touched in November 1902 and January 1903.

Hesitation on the part of sellers and further enquiry from India for silver for immediate shipment brought about a slight reaction yesterday and to-day, prices recovering to 21.1/2d. for both deliveries.

The market having been forced down to a point at which India is disposed to buy, there is a slightly steadier feeling for the moment, but the possibility of the demand from this quarter being intermittent renders the outlook still uncertain.

The following were the Uinted Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 16th December to mid-day on the 30th December:—

IMPORTS

	£
Germany	41,304
France	77,604
Netherlands	9,600
British India	42,732
Other countries	1,861
	173,101

EXPORTS.

	£
Germany	64,867
China and Hong-Kong	156,509
Other countries	15,545
	236,921

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Genoa:—The M Italiana mail steamer Genoa, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Genoa, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 18.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London cwt. Delivery Sellers Feb/April	39/
Linseed Oil, Naked, London cwt. Delivery Sellers May/Aug.	37/9

WHEAT LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 18.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb..	Cargoes.
Loading Sellers	43/3
Barletta Russo, pper 63 lb..	Cargoes.
S'ment Sellers Jan/Feb.	43/9
Wheat, South Australian,	Parcels.
S'ment Sellers Jan.	46/
Wheat, Choice Karachi,	Parcels.
	Nominal.

OPINIONS OF SOME OF OUR CUSTOMERS.

1. Dewan Bahadur Govindoss Chatnoorboojadoss, Banker & Ex. Sheriff of Madras. I have seen the Chemical Diamonds. In my opinion they are in almost all respects such as brilliance, lustre, whiteness and hardness compare very favourably to the real diamonds.

2. N. S. Sankaranarayana Iyer, Esq., Inspector of Police, Haripad, Travancore. The sample stone that you sent me is found to be satisfactory. Please send the following Chemical Diamonds.

3. A. H. Foong, Esq., Blackburn Lane, Bow Bazaar, Calcutta. Thanks very much for the Chemical Diamonds which you have sent me. It is very nice.

4. C. S. Sweteranyam, Esq., B.A., B.L., Advocate, Coimbatore. I just received your V.P. and honoured the same. The diamonds seem to be good, and I believe it will give us satisfaction.

5. D. V. Sabnis, Esq., Prothonotary Office, High Court, Bombay. I am in receipt of your V.P.P. of a diamond. It appears to be very clear and brilliant.

6. Jeetmal Mahalchand, Esq., Banker, Churu, (Rajputana). The jewels sent have been received, and have given full satisfaction to ourselves and our friends.

7. P. S. Vijayendra Roy, Esq., Hon. Magistrate, Tirupapuliyur. Yesterday I received your V.P. Parcel containing the 1/4 carat stone. I am pleased with the same.

CHEMICAL DIAMONDS

OF LATEST AMERICAN INVENTION APPROVED BY ALL NATIONS.

Telegrams: "THEJUS."

"BEWARE OF IMITATIONS." EXCELS EVEN GENUINE DIAMONDS IN GLITTERING PROOF AGAINST FIRE, STEEL, FILE AND NITRIC ACID, CUTS GLASSES, LIKE GENUINE DIAMONDS! WORLD'S BEST BY EVERY TEST

Rs. 10 per Carat.. Catalogue Free.

AMERICAN CHEMICAL DIAMOND CO., 3, Genl. Muthiah Mudaly St., G. T. MADRAS.

8. K. Balasimha Rao, Esq., B.A., M B & C M. Dt. Medl Officer, Cuddalore, N.T. Received your Ch. Diamonds sent a few days back. They are satisfactory for their price. Please send the following.

9. Waman Rao R. Vaidya, Esq., Manganese Depot, Bombay 10. I am in receipt of your diamond which is very much to my liking. Please send me one pair of Indian Ear Setting No. 6 of 14 stones.

10. S. Kolandavelu, Esq., Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar, Rice Mill, Shwebo. Received your V.P.P. I have introduced to our Burma ladies who say that it is really worth.

11. Dewan Bahadur K. Suryanarayana Murthi Naidu Garu, Landlord, Coconada. The stones look well.

12. Rao Sahib C. Dharmalinga Mudaliar, Government Contractor, Mint Street, Madras. I have seen your Chemical Diamonds and examined them. I am satisfied in all respects. They are equal to genuine one and are very cheap.

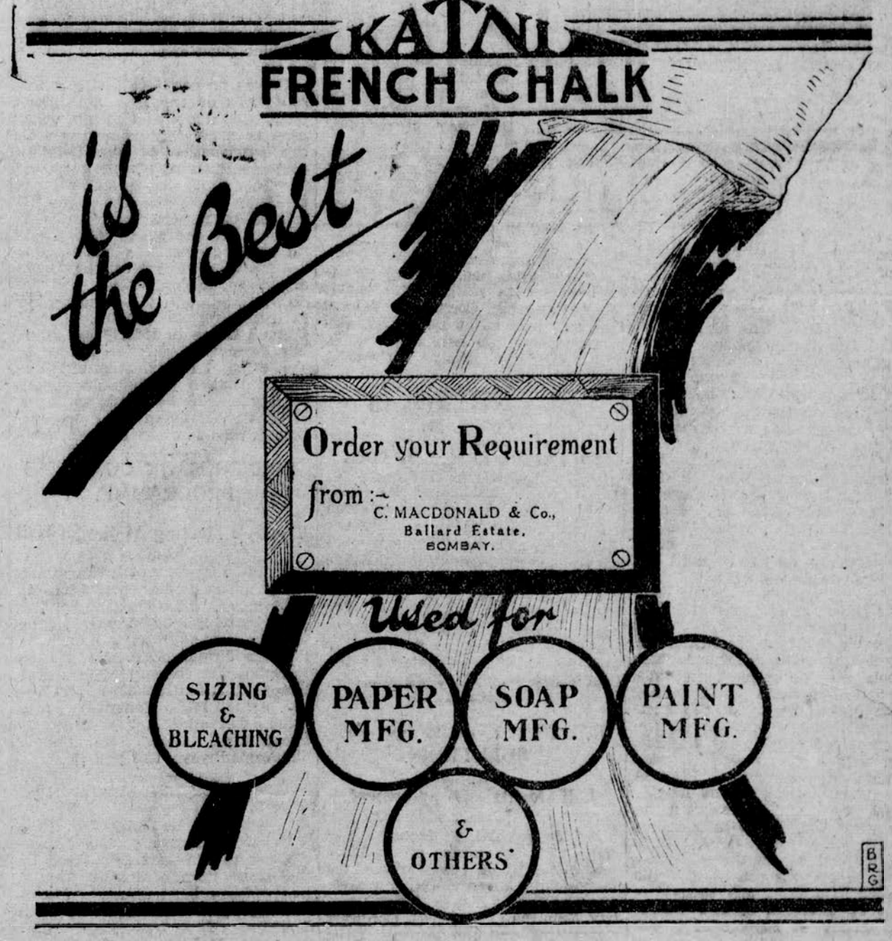
13. Chiranjilal Raichand, Churu. These chemical diamonds are nice in every respect.

14. T. S. Chetty, Esq., Kanadukathan. Having seen stones sent by you to Mr. Krishna Chetty, I was immensely pleased to order you.

15. Mahadeva Prasad Mukhtor, Esq., Olandganj, Jaunpur, U. P. I have the pleasure to acknowledge receipt of your stones and that I find it extremely satisfactory.

16. P. J. Mambasavala, Esq., C/o G. N. Kagzi, Esq., No. 280, Sekhmemon Street, Bombay. I received your V.P. Parcel of your Chemical Diamond of one carat. I am very glad to see the quality.

17. A. R. K. Swami Naidu, Esq., Attari, Kilvani P.O., Bhawani. I was satisfied by supply of your stones.



SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

Jan. 18.

Varsova, McLean, Busreh
Bandra, Rome, Busreh
Vita, Woollatt, Karachi
Karapara, Mulier, Durban
Clan Macbryne, Jones, Liverpool
Yonnyama Maru Udino, Kobe
Genoa, Badumino, Genoa.
Chinkoa, Robinson, Calcutta

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 19.

Sumatra Maru, Shinmura, Kobe
Tottori Maru, Eguwa, Karachi
Badarpur, Nelson, Karachi
Masula, Grace, Karachi
Ellora, Halls, Mombassa

LOADING.

Jan. 18

Steamer City of Canton for Liverpool
Steamer Scoresby for Hamburg
Steamer Genoa for Genoa

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varsova, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bandra, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Company's Karachi mail steamer Vita, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Clan Macbryne:—The J F Company's steamer Clan Macbryne arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Yonnyama Maru:—The O S K steamer Yonnyama Maru, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Sumatra Maru:—The O S K steamer Sumatra Maru, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe with a general cargo

S S Tottori Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tottori Maru, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Badarpur:—The B S O S & D Company's steamer Badarpur, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo of kerosene oil.

S S Masula:—The M M Company's steamer Masula sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers		Tons.
		ALL	
25 Jan.	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
15 ,,	Mantua* ..		10,946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India ..		18,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	NOW SAIL	11,518
15 ,,	Razmak@ ..		10,602
22 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 ,,	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..	DIRECT	16,650
12 ,,	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
17 ,,	Morea(Extra)		10,946
19 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
26 ,,	Malwa* ..		11,000
6 ,,	Nevasunda* ..	FROM	16,572
May.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10 ,,	Rajputana* ..	BOMBAY	16,568
17 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24 ,,	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..	WITHOUT	10,946
14 ,,	Comorin ..		15,132
21 ,,	Maloja ..		20,837
28 ,,	Razmak ..		10,857
5 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
12 ,,	Malwa ..	TRAN-	11,000
19 ,,	Naldera x ..	SHIPMENT	16,088
26 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
2 Aug	Morea ..		10,946
9 ,,	Macedonia ..	AT	11,120
16 ,,	Narkunda x ..		16,578
23 ,,	Razmak ..		10,832
30 ,,	Rajputana ..	ADEN	16,567
6 Sept.	Ranpura ..		16,601
13 ,,	Mooltan ..		20,847
20 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
27 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO

CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1930.		
3rd Apr.	Dumana ..	8,427
24th ,,	Dumala ..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£105
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£ 98

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO. STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1930			
22nd Jan	Alipore* ..	Straits China & Japan	
31st ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia	
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
27th Feb	Mirzapore ..	Straits China & Japan.	
28th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia	
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia	
9th May	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
23rd ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
6th June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan	
20th June	Narkunda..	Colombo and Australia	
4th July	Rajputana .	Colombo Straits China & Japan.	
18th July	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia	
1st Aug	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan	
15th ,,	Comorin ..	Colombo and Australia	
29th ,,	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan	
12th Sept.	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
26th ,,	Morea ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan	

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

To Fremantle	£ 74
Adelaide	£ 76
Melbourne	£ 78
Sydney	£ 80
Brisbane	£ 82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney	£100

Periods of availability 16 Weeks.
Sailings approximately every month

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930			
19th Jan.	Ellora ..	Mombasa	Direct
20th Jan.	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P' Okh & O'Mandvi	
22nd Jan.	Bandra ..	Basrah via Veraval, Mangrole Karachi and Persian G.Ports	
24th Jan.	Varsova ..	Basrah via Karachi	
25th Jan.	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O' Mandvi	
29th Jan.	Karapara ..	East & South Africa.	

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leaves.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@22 Jan.
Kifuku Maru ..	5857	14 Jan.	25 Jan.
Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 Jan.	31 Jan.
*Yoneyama Maru	5274	18 Jan.	2 Feb.
Nagano Maru ..	3824	25 Jan.	6 Feb.
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@ 5 ,,
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Jan.	13 Feb.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@19 ,,
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	11 Feb.	21 Feb.
Yamag ta Maru	3807	15 Feb.	23 Feb.

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	23 Jan.	2 Feb.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10509	6 Feb.	23 Feb.
Hakusan Maru ..	10509	20 Feb.	9 Mar.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe
		Mai su	A
Korea Maru ..	20999	6 Feb.	12 Feb.
Shinyo Maru ..	22999	20 Feb.	26 Feb.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) nd Japan Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay.
Phone No. 20379, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

—:o:—

(Established under the guidance of SHETH VRAJLAL RANCHHODDAS).

COTTON NEWS ABOUT LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY MARKETS.

AMERICAN FUTURES.

This Service has proved very satisfactory and profitable to all our local and mofussil constituents in promptly furnishing them with local and foreign cotton news both by telephone and telegram as required. Amongst our patrons who appreciate our Service are wel-known daily papers, such as the "Times of India", "Bombay Samachar and other English and vernacular Papers, also some leading cotton merchants and offices dealing in cotton. Any such information could be easily furnished to any one who desires either by Phone or telegram to any part of India.—

(1) NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES AND BROACH EXPECTATIONS CAN BE PHONED OR WIRED AFTER 2 A.M. EVERY DAY ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

(2) LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK FUTURES IMPORTANT FLUCTUATIONS BETWEEN OPENING AND CLOSING WILL BE SUPPLIED AS DESIRED.

Constituents desiring to have direct cables from our foreign Agents to their own address are requested to write to the undersigned.

Constituents who desire to transact cotton forward business through our prompt and efficient Service may write to the undersigned for full particulars:—

SETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHODDAS,
381, Ismail Building, Hornby Rd. Bombay.
Telegram address:—"COMEALONG".
Telephone 21079.

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer, etc., on application Instantly relieves a pain of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra. Ask free booklet to—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road Karachi.

Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer," Kandi.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

	Rs.
Authorized Capital ..	11,25,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..	5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund ..	5,32,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..	5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES.
Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction, Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
London Office—22, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS.—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Sterling and Rupee Letters of Credit Issued.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Office or Branches of the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	103,500,00

BRANCHES.

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun (Tokio-Dairen)	Marunouchi Nagasski	San-Francisco
Fengtien	Newchwang	Samarang
Hamburg	New York	Shanghai
Hankow	Nagoya	Sydney
Harbin	Osaka	Tientsan
Hongkong	Pekin	Tokyo
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsinan
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Tsingtau
		Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted

I. WASHIO.
Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS.
opened which can be ascertained on application.

A.G. GRAY.
Manager.

INSURANCE.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS
Bonus per 1000 p. a. W. Life End
Rs. 22-1/2 Rs. 18
Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

East AND West

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year

Severa new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the :—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

PAY NOTHING

Only drop a card to get a copy of

Kam Shastra

A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity — given away gratis and post free.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar),

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

(Established 1876.)
No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs Warden & Co.
Funded Capital .. Rs. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Morality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is lost.
25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT. PUBLIC
136497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No 22997

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTHAN

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE)
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000

BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/- for Endowment
Rs. 75/- for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

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Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

PROGRESSIVE — PROFITABLE — MOST POPULAR
The BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTD. 1896.
OFFERS ALL THAT IS BEST IN LIFE INSURANCE
For particulars apply to :—
BOMBAY BRANCH, Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

First-Rate Articles, a wonderful wealth of pictures and excellent printing have made this year's

HINDU ANNUAL

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No increase has, however, been made in the price. Consequently an unprecedented demand is forthcoming and readers are requested to register their copies in advance

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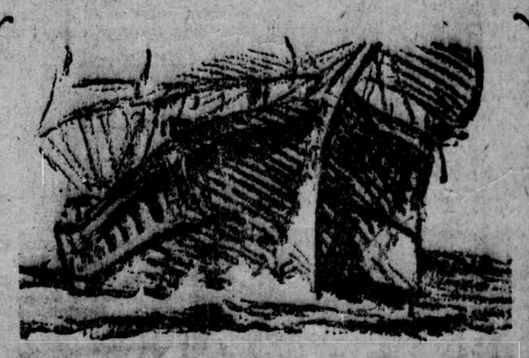

Set sail for better health

THE crew of the Ship of Health are the blood corpuscles—and only when that crew is working soundly, carrying health-building nutriment to every cell of your muscles and nerves, will your body be glowing with energy.

Make your blood strong and healthy—by starting a course of Sanatogen.

Time after time it has been scientifically proved that even a short course of this wonderful tonic will give you an abundance of new red blood.

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Think of it—this physician showed with mathematical certainty that Sanatogen will improve your blood—your Health—in a remarkably short time. This wonderful revitalizing action is due to the fact that Sanatogen contains exactly those elements—phosphorus and albumin—that are the very building material of health.

Sooner than you may think possible, Sanatogen will prove its amazing restorative powers by a complete victory over weakness, lack of energy and nervousness. Start your course to-day.

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The True Tonic-Food

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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Terms:—CASH with Order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A CARDER-SPINNER to take charge of our small Woollen Mills (not Worsted) in Punjab. One who knows weaving will be preferred. Salary upto Rs. 500/ according to qualifications. Send applications, present pay and the minimum pay acceptable. Apply to Box No. 2442, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 88

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for Revised Terms to the MANAGER, The Bombay, Chronicle Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay 1.

WANTED—A MANAGER for a Job Printing Press at Kalkadevi, expert in making quotations and estimates. Salary between Rs. 75 and Rs. 100 according to qualification. Apply to Box No. 2439, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 2124

WANTED—An experienced WEAVING MASTER for an upcountry Cotton Mill, having about 1,000 looms. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 2424, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 33355

THE PRUDENTIAL BANK (INDIA) LTD.

Wants some reliable and energetic Organising Inspectors on Rs 75|-10-150|- plus Rs. 25|- as T. A. o secure candidates desirous to ake loan. Only the selected candidates will be supplied with the terms and conditions and he will ave to invest Rs. 300|- by purasing 12 shares of the Company which Rs. 120|- must be paid ediately after selection and the nce in three equal quarterly lments. Application with tesnials should reach to the Calutta office of the Bank for terms and particulars. No interview before selection. Apply to:
ANDERSON & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Mercantile Buildings, Calcutta.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

YOUNG GERMAN, 25, well educated, of good family, live wire, German, English, French and Spanish correspondence, Bookkeeping, all office work, thoroughly experienced in Expert Trade, especially Jewellery and Fancy Goods, capable of handling and introducing large business on own initiative, desires position in India. Address Box No. 2441, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B 83

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta, Premier and Largest Indian Hotel, Best arrangements, Home comforts, Family suits available.
Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8, & 3.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—An experienced PERSIAN TEACHER for Shri Pratap High School, Bansda, B.T. or S.T.C. preferred. Those who wish to stick to the post need only apply. One year's binding essential. Apply stating terms, qualifications, age, with copies of testimonials to K. G. TRIVEDI, The Dewan, Bansda State.
A 97

WANTED.—Qualified and experienced hand as GENERAL CLERK and TYPIST on 45—3—60 per month. None but those duly qualified and experienced in Municipal Administration for at least three years need apply immediately to Box No. 2443 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 98

BOOKS

SECONDHAND BOOKS—School, College and general reading books available at about half price. Books purchased inoffusil orders executed SHRI BHARAT BOOK DEPOT, Thakurdwar Corner, Bombay.
L T33265

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NILGIRI TEAS—NEW YEAR SEASON BEGINS.—WANTED AGENTS to canvass orders for our teas. Rs. 50/- salary and 9 per cent commission will be given for canvassing 2,000 lbs. per month. For particulars apply to:—THE ALL INDIA TEA TRADING CO., Coimbatore.
T R2131

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of a PRINCIPAL and two fully qualified TEACHERS for the Durban Madressa Anjuman Islam, Durban, Natal, South Africa.

Applicants who must be proficient in the teaching of kora-ne-shareef, Urdu, Persian, English and Gujarati, must communicate with the undersigned fully detailing.

(a) Their qualifications, (b) previous experiences, (c) age, (d) salary required, (e) whether married or single, (f) if married, whether wife to accompany and if she is able and prepared to undertake teaching of Girl's classes.

THE SECRETARY,
Madressa Anjuman Islam,
137, Grey Street, Durban.
Natal, South Africa.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "YONEYAMA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 18th January, 1930, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS, with copies of testimonials and photographs taken within the last six months, are invited upto the 5th February, 1930, for the post of Superintendent of Fire Brigade.

The applicant should either have received his training or be in the service of Fire Brigade of Bombay or Calcutta and should have a complete knowledge of and efficiency in this work.

Pay acceptable to be stated. Free Quarters and Uniform. Provident Fund.

(Sd.) RAGHUBIR SINGH,
Municipal Engineer.
Town Hall, Delhi.
The 11th January, 1930.
86

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions, are required to attend at the High Court (First Floor) this MONDAY morning, the 20th January, 1930, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office, High Court,
Bombay, 20th January, 1930.
103

WANTED.

WANTED—One fully qualified INDIAN NURSE (both general nursing and midwifery) with a thorough knowledge of Hindi for King Edward Hospital, Indore.

Commencing salary Rs. 60 p. m. rising by annual increments of Rs. 5 to Rs. 80 with free quarters.

Applications with copies of testimonials to be sent to the SUPERINTENDENT.
104

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors, by virtue of the power vested in them under the Articles of Association, have determined to pay an Interim Dividend of Rs. 4 per share of Rs. 50 for the half year ending 31st August, 1929.

The Dividend will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February, 1930, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on week days, other than Saturdays, and between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays, on production of shares certificates, to those Shareholders whose names appear in the Register of Members on the 26th January, 1930.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th January, 1930, to the 3rd February, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Agents.

Registered Office:
Henshaw's Building,
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
16th January, 1930.
95

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that notices have been given under Section 36 (n) of the Municipal Act for motions to the following effect being placed before the Corporation when the Budget Estimates for the year 1930-31 are discussed:—

1. By Dr. J. V. Vora—For making a provision of Rs. 11,000 in the Budget Estimates for 1930-31 for establishing clinics for school children at the K. E. M. Hospital and for increasing the estimate of expenditure in respect of III, Primary Education accordingly.

2. By Dr. J. N. Choksy—For making a provision of Rs. 10 lacs in the Budget Estimates for 1930-31 from Surplus Cash Balance for the improvement of slum areas in the City and for modifying the Closing Balance accordingly.

3. By Mr. J. B. Eaman-Behram—For making a provision of Rs. 50,000 in the Budget Estimates for 1930-31 for the construction of a school building at Suparibaug.

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 13th January, 1930
102

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION.

COAL WAGON SUPPLY.

With reference to the notification of the 7th November, 1929, the first List of Concerns who have applied and been granted priority in the matter of wagon supplies for loading coal in times of shortage can be obtained on application to

The Chief Mining Engineer,
Railway Board,
1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

C. S. WHITWORTH,
Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, Chairman,
Coal Wagon Supply Committee.
87

TENDERS

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF WOOD SCRAP.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the purchase of the following which will be available at the Branch Stores Depot, Matunga, and the Carriage and Wagon Shops, Matunga, Bombay, during the period shown against each item:—

During the 12 months commencing 1st April, 1930.

(1) Teakwood scrap (Firewood).
(2) Teakwood sawn scrap of sizes.
(3) Timbers scrap other than teakwood.
(4) Dealwood packing cases and crates.

During the period commencing from the date of acceptance of the tender and ending on 31st March, 1931.

(5) Mixed saw dust, shavings and chips.

2. Separate tender forms for each of the above, giving particulars and conditions on which tenders will be received, can be had from the Railway's Controller of Stores, Parel, Bombay, on payment of Re. 1 per form, which amount will not be returned. The tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the purchase of teakwood scrap (Firewood), teakwood sawn scrap of sizes, timbers scrap other than teakwood, dealwood packing cases and crates or mixed dust, shavings and chips" as the case may be. Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 19th February, 1930

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
16th January, 1930
94

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT KUMBHARWADA, SANDHURST ROAD.

Under instructions from Bai Khatubai and Bai Yemnabai, the Receivers appointed in 'Suit' No. 1456 of 1929 (Khatubai, wife of Mahomed Suleman vs. Yemnabai, widow of Ali Mahomed Haji Vali Mahomed and another) and pursuant to the Consent Decree dated the 4th September, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will (THIS DAY) MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of leasehold land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate in Kumbharwada, on the South of Sandhurst Road and known as Plot No. 9 on the Sandhurst Road Estate of the Improvement Trust, admeasuring about 882 square yards, bearing Collector's New Survey Nos. 5036 to 5039, 4984 to 4986. Cadastral Survey No. 3011 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 7637 (2), 7638-39 (1), 7701, 7703, Street Nos. 1817/195 and bounded on the East partly by Kumbharwada Street, on the West by Northbrook Street, on the North by Sandhurst Road and on the South by the property belonging to Improvement Trust.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Madhavji & Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT TURNER ROAD, BANDRA OPPOSITE THE TANK, KNOWN AS MEMON LODGE AND AT BHIKAR MANDLI, POWKHERE, BANDRA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Phiroze B. Choksi & Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors. Mahomed Ismail Mulla Ahmed Kazi and the heirs and Legal Representatives of the late Mr. Amiruddin Mulla Abdulla Kazi, pursuant to the Power of Sale reserved to the said mortgagee in an Indenture of mortgage dated the 1st day of June 1916 and made between the said Mahomed Ismail Mulla Ahmed Kazi and Amiruddin Mulla Abdulla Kazi of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part and an Indenture dated 23rd December 1929, and made between Mohomed Ismail Mulla Ahmed Kazi of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction the undermentioned properties on the premises of Lot No. 1 on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of January 1930 at 4 and 5 p.m. (S. T.), respectively.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES

ON THURSDAY, 23RD JANUARY, 1930, AT 4 P.M. (S. T.)

LOT NO. —.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage tenements and bungalow, shop, sheds, wells, trees and gardens standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Turner Road, Bandra, in the Sub-District of Thana and in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 3658 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Survey No. 18 and assessed by the Bandra Municipality under Old No. 79/1085 and New No. 84 and 84A Turner Road and No. 1 and No. 1A, Navapada Road and known as Memon Lodge.

ON THURSDAY, 23RD JANUARY, 1930, AT 5 P.M. (S. T.).

LOT NO. 2.—All those plots of land situate at Bhikar Mandli, Powkheri Bandra District, Thana Taluka Salsette Kasba Bandra, Bombay Suburban District and the Registration Sub-District of Bandra:—

Bearing different Survey Nos. Revision Survey, Pot Nos. and containg by admeasurement 42 Gunthas or thereabouts

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Phiroze B. Choksi & Co., at their office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 DAILY
Saturday, Sunday & Friday at 3 30 from Saturday to Tuesday for 4 days
RUDOLPH VALENTINO
rides, fights, makes ardent love and risks his life in
"THE EAGLE"
Supported by
VILMA BANKY
He spurned an Empress to let his heart lead him!
DON'T MISS
Also 2 Reels Comedy.

THE RIALTO
(LAMINGTON ROAD)
DAILY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
The Big UFA Production
"TWIXT MAN AND BEAST"
Wild Animals appearing in this picture include 14 lions, 5 Tigers and 8 Bears.
THRILLS & AMAZING MYSTERY

AMUSEMENTS.

GIVEN AWAY
TOTAL Rs. 3000 Rs. TOTAL
AT Rs. 100 Every night
TILL JAN. 30, 1930
VICTORIA CARNIVAL

VICTORIA CARNIVAL
GOWALIA TANK
Admission Annas Two

WHITE CITY
BAZARGATE STREET OPP. MINT, FORT.
FOR A NIGHT'S FUN.
IN ADDITION TO THE
WEEKLY FREE GIFT OF Rs. 250.
now on view in the window of
Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Hornby Road
and will be presented at
THE WHITE CITY
TO-NIGHT!
Rs. 200! Rs. 200! Rs. 200!
Rs. 200 GIVEN AWAY NIGHTLY.
TO PATRONS OF THE MERRY-GO-ROUND,
VISIT THE WHITE CITY FOR FULL PARTICULARS.
DAILY AT 6 P.M.
ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2.

Excelsior Theatre
6-30 AND 10 P.M.
A Variety Bill
3 WARNER SHORTS
Including
G. MARTINELLI, Tenor.
CARLOS SEDANO, Violinist.
2 UNIVERSAL COMEDIES
"Income Tact."
"Love Birds."
Booking at the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The story of a modern girl.
Half-Temptress. Half-Madonna.
THE THREE PASSIONS
Featuring
ALICE TERRY
and
IVAN PETROVITCH.
A United Artists Picture.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
THE BANVARD MUSICAL COMEDY Co.
presents
"SALLY"
From the Winter Garden Theatre.
Booking at Rose & Co., upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

THE CAPITOL
Daily at 6-15 8-15 & 10 P. M.
N.B.—Special Cinema show at 8-15 p. m. Daily.
THE DUPONT BRITISH MASTERPIECE.
PICCADILLY
with
GILDA GRAY
JAMESON THOMAS
AND
ANNA MAY WONG.
Also the celebrated Dancers.
MISS THERESA NEPEAN
AND
MISS GRACE OWER
In the Dancing Sketch
"THE BONNET BOX"
Also the Red-hot Local Topical showing the
REVIEW OF TROOPS by H. E. THE VICEROY
and H. E. THE VICEROY'S GARDEN PARTY.

Under the NEW MANAGEMENT
CROWN CINEMA
Sandhurst Road, Golpitha.
To-night 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P.M.
LAST INSTALMENT!
10 Final Reels!
"VULTURES OF THE SEA"
The Entirely New Serial
Starring
MISS SHIRLEY MASON
JOHNNIE WALKER
A gripping Mystery Melodrama on board ship where the only law is man's mighty Fist.
Also
A Roaring Comedy.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Fourth All-India Women's Conference Opening ceremony Convocation Hall, 6 p.m. Lady Sykes to open the Conference.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Hard Court Tennis Championships, Kennedy Sea Face, 4 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

TUESDAY, January 21.

All-India Women's Conference, public concert, Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 9 p.m.
All-India Women's Conference, Garden Party by Lady Sykes, 5 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Hard Court Tennis Championships, Kennedy Sea Face Courts, 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, January 22.

Hard Court Tennis Championships, Kennedy Sea Face Courts, 4 p.m.
"Building a Better City Series of Lectures"—Principal J. McKenzie's lecture on "Education and the City", Nagpada Neighbourhood House, 6-30 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of the Society, will be held at the Arthur Road Hospital, to-day (Monday), at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

G. I. P. UNION TO WELCOME MR. KHADILKAR.—A meeting will be held to-day under the auspices of the Union at Thackersey Hall, Poibavdi, at 5-30 p.m., to welcome Mr. Khadilkar when Messrs. Ginwalla, Ruikar and Dr. Choksey will speak on the coming strike.

EDUCATION WEEK.—To-day's programme of the Education Week conducted by the S. T. College is as under:—6-30 to 10 a.m.: Demonstration lessons; 12-30 to 4-30 p.m.: College practice lessons. 6 to 7 p.m.: Lecture on "Death-knell of mass teaching by Principal R. P. Kar.

JAIN SANITARY ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.—Under the auspices of this institution, Dr. Pranjiwandas M. Mehta will preside and perform the function of opening ceremony of the Sanitary Exhibition at Junnair near Poona on an auspicious occasion of the sitting of the All-India Jain Swetamber Conference on 7th prox.

OPENING OF SCHOOL BUILDING.—His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Sykes will perform the opening ceremony of Sheth Anandilal Poddar High School Building at Santa Cruz, on Tuesday (the 21st instant), at 5-30 p.m.

SECONDARY TRAINING COLLEGE EXHIBITION.—Throughout the week those interested in education whether practising teachers or members of the general public will have an opportunity of seeing the work of the Secondary Training College at Cruickshank Road. Admission to the Exhibition is free.

CO-OPERATIVE CLASSES.—It has been decided by the Girgaum Co-operative Institute to hold Co-operative Classes for the benefit of general public on principles and practice of Co-operation from 27th January 1930 at the Maratha High School, Girgaum. The course is of 5 lectures and will last for 5 days only. No fees will be charged for attending the class. Persons desirous of taking its advantage are requested to enlist their names, or see between 8 and 9 a.m. and 6-30 to 7-30 p.m. the Hon. Secretary, Girgaum Co-operative Institute.

GIRGAUM CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.—It is proposed to hold the Girgaum Co-operative Conference at the close of the next month or early in March. Co-operative Societies within the jurisdiction of the Girgaum Co-operative Institute are requested to propose the subjects that should be discussed at the said Conference.

RAMWADI FREE EYE HOSPITAL.—The following is a statement of the attendence of the Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital for the month of December last:—

The total attendance was 3,380, out of which 1914 were males, 1,232 females and 234 children. 110 cases were operated. The average daily attendence was 130 during the 26 working days of the month.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.—Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A F I will play the following programme of Music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday), commencing at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.):—1. March, Under the Stars, Weiss. 2. Overture, My Old Stable Jacket, Bilton; 3. Selection, Sally, Kern; 4. Two Songs, (a) Come on Baby and (b) S Posin', Gottler and Denniker; 5. Fantasie Oriental, God has Heard, Jalowicz; 6. Fox Trot, Through, Monaco; 7. Potpourri, Melodious Memories, Finck; 8. Finale, Mucking about the Garden, Sarony.

LADIES' CLOTH STORES.—The Gujrati Stree Sahakari Mandal has opened a cloth stores for ladies, in the Servants of India Society, Girgaon, Bombay, which is kept open from 2 to 7 p.m. every day, except Sunady. All sorts of "saris" and other ladies' requirements are available for sale at moderate rates. The stores is exclusively managed by some prominent ladies.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We have received the following:
A Wall and a Perpetual Calendar from the Diamond Calendar Mfg. Co., Bombay.
A Wall Calendar from Polson & Co., Bombay.
A Wall Calendar from T. L. Upadhyaya & Sons, Mysore.
A Wall Calendar from the Nagdevi Iron Mart, Sole Agents for "Star Brand" disinfectant Bombay.
A Wall Calendar from Chhagantal Keshavji, Stationers, Bombay.
A Wall Calendar from the Calcutta Hotel Limited.

LAJPATRAI GYMNASIUM GAIWADI.—In memory of the late Lala Lajpatrai the Marwadi Sammelan of Bombay has started a Gymnasium in Haribhai Lane at Gaiwadi, since August last. It has made good progress inasmuch as the number of members who have been enlisted, has increased to about 140. Special arrangements have been made for wrestling and drill, and two teachers have been engaged for giving tuition to the students.

INDEPENDENCE DAY AT NAGPUR.—The Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee has chalked out the following programme to celebrate the Independence Day and public meetings have been organised. Sunday, the 26th will be observed "as the Independence Day". A procession of the National flag will march from Town Hall, at 4 p.m. sharp and will pass by Tilak Statue, Ganjakhet, Itwari Chauk reaching Town Hall, at 6 p.m. After the salutation to the National Flag there will be a public meeting in which the proclamation of the Independence by the Congress will be read.

B. P. C. C. AND "D" WARD.—Nominations duly proposed and seconded by the members of the "D" Ward District Congress Committee are invited from those who intend to stand as candidate for the one seat on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from this word. Nominations will be received at the Girgaum District Congress Committee's Office, Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, till 7 p.m. (S. T.), on Sunday (the 26th instant).

In case of contest polling will take place on Sunday (9th prox.), between 2 to 8 p.m. (S. T.), at the Committee's office. The electoral roll will be closed on Friday (24th inst.), at 10 a.m. Only those who have paid their subscription for the new year upto that date and signed the new creed can vote.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE SPORTS MEETING.—The annual sports meeting of Davar's College of Commerce will be held on 25th inst., the heats being run on the 22nd inst. at the Oval, when in all 17 events will be gone into, including two Championship Challenge Cups, viz., (1) the S. C. Cambatta Championship Challenge Cup and (2) the Dinshaw D. Nasikwalla Championship Challenge Cup. There is one event viz., 440 yards flat race, open to all "bona-fide" students of all colleges. Silver cups and medals will be awarded as first and second prizes. Applications for entries close on the 21st inst., entry fee being 4 annas an event, or Rs. 2/- for all 17 events.

—:o:—

BHULESHWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—The Council of the above Committee has decided to hoist the National Flag at its office on the 26th instant and Mr. Khadilkar will unfurl the flag. Immediately thereafter a procession will start and visit the various parts of the locality. The different volunteer corps have been requested to join the procession and many of them have promised to do so. The shopkeepers and the mercantile community at large are requested to join their hands with this Committee and make the Ward propaganda a successful one. They should decorate their shops and offices in a special manner and celebrate the Independence Day.

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ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

To-day's Programme.

—:o:—

The Fourth All-India Women's Conference will be held at Bombay, from 20th to 24th instant.

To-day's programme is as under: 9 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. Registration of Delegates, University Buildings, South Wing, Ground Floor 2 p.m. Demonstrations in Domestic Science, Gamadia School. 3-30 p.m. Visit to Fellowship School, (Montessori Department) or Child Welfare Centre, at Wadi Bunder. 6 p.m. Opening Ceremony of the Conference, University Convocation Hall. Lady Sykes will open the Conference; Presidential address by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. 8-15 p.m. Radio Speeches at the Radio House, Apollo Bunder.

Mr. Vakil's Lecture.

The lantern slide Lecture on "Some Aspects of Indian Art" by Mr. K. H. Vakil at the Cawasji Jehangir Hall will commence at 7 p.m. on the 23rd instant. At 6 p.m. Professor Devdhar's School of Indian Music will give a short concert preceding the lecture at the same hall and therefore the visit to Professor Devdhar's School announced in the programme is cancelled.

Those members of the Reception Committee who have not received their badges will please come at the Convocation Hall the 20th morning between 9 and 11 a.m

All-India Dock Workers' Conference.

—:o:—

The first meeting of the Reception Committee of the All-India Dock Workers' Conference was held at the office of Mr. F. J. Ginwala, 107, Esplanade Road, Fort, when it was resolved to hold the said Conference in Bombay on the 22nd or 23rd proximo (February) at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

The following office-bearers were appointed by the said Committee:—

Chairman, Reception Committee: Mr. F. J. Ginwala.

Vice-Presidents: 1. Dr. Choksey, and 2. R. A. Gole.

Jt. Secretaries: 1. C. B. Johri, 2. S. H. Jhabwala, 3. Ishwarbhai S. Patel.

Treasurer: Mr. V. R. Kirtikar.

Several sub-committees including a resolutions committee an Accommodation Committee, a Volunteer Committee and a Finance Committee were appointed.

Port Trust and Dock Workers' Unions are requested to communicate with the undersigned immediately and arrange to send delegates to the Conference as well as their resolutions, at least a fortnight before the Conference.

Hindu-Muslim Wedding At Indore.

—:o:—

A correspondent writes from Indore:—

A "Gadakner", that is, a party in honour of this wedding was given to Miss Howasha Bhand, the bride-elect by Miss Ahilyabai Bhandarker, Principal of Ahilyaasram Girls' High School, and party had an excursion in a State bus. This has elicited much criticism and there is considerable excitement among parents and guardians of girls who attend the school. The feelings of orthodox communities in Indore are much worked up. Mr. V. P. Bhandarker's (Secretary to Prime Minister) house where Miss Howshabai has taken shelter is still guarded by State Police, and volunteers appointed at the public meeting had as yet no access to the young lady. I hear the volunteers who are helping the relatives did not succeed in serving notice of injunction which the District Judge has issued on Mr. Raschid. The court officer who went to his residence could not find him in. The wedding which was fixed on the 15th instant has not taken place.

—:o:—

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We have received a writing pad with a calendar for 1930 from the Bombay Life Assurance Company.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The P. & O. Mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" arrived in London on Friday.

The Clan Line steamer "Buckleigh" arrived in London on the evening of the 16th inst.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Macinnes" arrived at Suez on the evening of the 16th inst.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.—The Hon. Secretary of the institution acknowledges receipt of the following contributions:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 5,53,505-14-1; Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, Rs. 535; The Trustees of the Kanji Khotsy Charity Trust for September and October 1929, Rs. 400; A Parsi Sympathiser, Rs. 300. The Trustees of the Sheth Damodardas Tapidas Charitable Trust, Rs. 185.

Including sums less than Rs. 100, the total now stand at Rs. 5,55,125-12-1.

INDIAN CENTRAL BANKING ENQUIRY.

Plea For Co-Ordinated System.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA'S MEMORANDUM.

The following are extracts from a memorandum submitted by the Central Bank of India, Limited, in response to the Questionnaire of the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee:—

In our Memorandum to the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee, we have described at length the unhealthy competition of the Imperial Bank of India and the Foreign Exchange Banks with indigenous Joint Stock Banks. In this memorandum we shall, "inter alia," explain how banking interests in the country could be linked together by a co-ordinate system.

It is scarcely possible for India to compete successfully in industrial pursuits with the other countries due to the advantages enjoyed by the latter. For want of (1) sufficient capital, (2) skilled labour, (3) technical knowledge, (4) practical experience, and (5) Government support, India has so far suffered in various industries, except Textile and Jute, which could be said to have had a fairly prosperous career hitherto owing to the natural advantages in their favour. The textile industry, however, at present is on the verge of ruin for several reasons well-known to Government. The other industries like Cement and Iron have managed to survive, thanks to the relief afforded to them by Government through Tariff and protective duties. Attempts have been made from time to time by enthusiastic pioneers to start several industries in India, where raw products are available in plenty for being converted into finished articles, but in few cases have the results been encouraging and during the last few years huge capital has been lost through the failure of several such industrial enterprises. These failures have necessarily scared away public support and influenced the withdrawal of capital and the curtailment of credit with Banks. Of the major industries, except the Textile Industry of Bombay, there is hardly an industry worth the name which can be said to be suffering from want of finance. So far the Imperial, the Foreign Exchange and the indigenous banks had supported and financed the Textile and Jute Industries, and clean facilities used to be freely given on the strength of business prospects and credit of the borrowers. Of late the Textile Industry of Bombay has been suffering for want of adequate financial support from banks and those in charge of these concerns find it difficult to raise moneys on their credit as they used to be able to do in the past.

SMALL INDUSTRIES.

The smaller industries get at present hardly any support from banks, because without technical knowledge of the industries, banks do not consider it safe to interest themselves in the financing of such industries. Another consideration in industrial finance is the period of the advance, and banks, as a rule, would not encourage advances that are likely to continue for over 12 months. The constitution of the Imperial Bank does not allow advances to run over 6 months, and thus it is never possible for them to give credit facilities to industrial concerns for fixed Capital Expenditure or Block. The only help they at times can offer is for current requirements against stock of raw materials or finished products.

AN INDUSTRIAL BANK.

If the banking system of India is to continue in its present form without a Reserve Bank, we think an Industrial Bank with Government support and having its head office at Bombay or Calcutta should be established on the following lines:—

Its capital may be fixed at Rs. 30 Lacs to start with, which may be gradually increased if required and Government should guarantee interest at 5½ to 6 per cent. per annum on the capital of the Bank, such rate to be subject to revision every five years. This Bank should employ Government technical experts and should do no other business except financing of industries in their primary stages and till such time as such concerns can acquire for themselves credit sufficient enough to induce commercial banks of the country to grant them clean or secured facilities.

RESTRICTIONS.

It would be desirable to place some kind of restrictions on the activities of such an Industrial Banking Institution on the following lines:—

1. Not more than 25 per cent. of its paid-up capital to be invested in a particular industry.
2. Monies to any industry to be advanced only after its prospects are declared to be favourable by the Government or the Bank's technical expert.
5. Applications for loans to be entertained only after 50 per cent. of the required capital of the Company is subscribed and paid-up by the public.
4. The Bank should satisfy itself that the management of the industrial concern is in competent hands having enough experience in the line.

A CO-ORDINATE SYSTEM.

In case a co-ordinate banking system with a Reserve Bank is established in India, we do not think a very large capital will be needed for an Industrial Bank, as the existing banks—the Imperial, Foreign Exchange and the Indian Joint Stock Banks—would be able to meet the financial demands of the industries by virtue of the increased facilities they would be getting from the Reserve Bank through the re-discounting of bills.

PRESENT DEFECTS.

The principal defects in the present banking system in India are:

1. Absence of responsible National Conservatories of the money market like the Bank of England, or the Bank of France, or the Federal Reserve Bank.
2. Inability of indigenous banks to increase their lending power to meet seasonal or unusual demands.
3. Absence of media between banks for mutual co-operation and joint action in case of necessity.
4. A single office, namely, the Finance Membership to the Government of India dominating the money market, invested as it is with supreme powers like the contraction of the currency and the issue of Treasury Bills.
5. Government influence in governing the Bank Rate due to the dependence of the Imperial Bank on Government balances.
6. Wide and frequent fluctuations in the Bank Rates.
7. Marked disparity between the Bank Rate and the Money Market Rate.

What we require is a banking system to remedy the above defects and to provide the entire country with a reservoir of credit to which our commerce, industry and agriculture could look for succour.

In every country 'Credit' is a certain index of prosperity, and almost all civilized countries in the world, to conserve and foster credit, have established for themselves Central or Reserve Banks that serve the purpose of distributing and enhancing their wealth and prosperity ,and we are of opinion that the establishment of a Central or Reserve Bank in India is a matter of urgent netessity.

CONSTITUTION OF A RESERVE BANK.

What is essential for the success of a Central Bank is a constitution that will (1) meet the varying and peculiar conditions of the country, and (2) satisfy the requirements of its commercial, industrial and agricultural interests.

For the purpose of giving every province a suitable opportunity to develop its trade and encourage and promote indigenous banking, India should be divided into 5 or 6 districts with due regard to their commerce and business.

The following would be the advantages of dividing the country into separate independent districts:—

1. The trade requirements and finance of each place would be looked after conveniently by the district office.
2. The branches of foreign and local banks in each district would find it convenient to place their reserves with their district office, and to have their bills rediscounted.
3. The people of each district would get an opportunity of subscribing to the Capital of the Reserve Bank, to be issued in Debentures.
4. A Board of Directors, comprising of local members, could be formed at each centre, and they being acquainted with business conditions of the district would be able to fully provide for its requirements.
5. Government Treasury work would be greatly simplified by opening sub-branches of the Reserve Bank in each district under the control of the Reserve Bank Office of the district.

(To be Continued.)

REVERT TO 1/4 RATIO !!!

—:o:—

The Unhelpful Imperial Bank.

MEMON CHAMBER'S INDICTMENT.

Presiding at the annual general meeting of the Memon Chamber of Commerce Haji Mahomed Haji A. Janoo said "inter alia":—

The work of the Banking Enquiry Committee is going on at present. From the evidence recorded one of the important facts has come to the knowledge of the public that the Imperial Bank of India has not adequately financed the trade, industry and agriculture of the country by advancing money at a reasonable rate of interest and on easy terms.

In modern times trade and commerce cannot be developed without the financial help of the Banks. I think that branches of the Imperial Bank of India should be opened at various places in the interior and the management entrusted to Indian Shroffs.

Indian coastal trade should be reserved for Indians only, and my Chamber fully supports Mr. Haji's Bill. I am glad to know that our Viceroy H. E. Lord Irwin has paid special attention to this Bill and has thought of doing something for India in this direction.

THAT RATIO MUDDLE.

No substantial improvement can be expected in the present condition of trade unless the ratio of exchange is fixed at 1/4.

Advising the members about the necessity of spreading commercial education among the community he continued.

It is not advisable for all of us to stick to a particular branch of trade. We should always try to find out new branches of trade and commerce, and special attention should be given to industry.

MAHARASHTRA REVOLT CONDEMNED.

—:o:—

Santa Cruz Congress Committee's Resolution.

A meeting of the Santa Cruz Congress Committee was held on Saturday, and the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) This meeting of the Santa Cruz Congress Committee accepts with regret the resignation as president of Mr. Jaisukhlal Mehta on account of his holding views antagonistic to the main resolution passed at Lahore Congress and places on record his untiring services in the cause of the Congress.

(2) This meeting of the Santa Cruz Congress Committee while supporting whole heartedly the resolutions, the main resolution in particular, passed at the Lahore Congress, views with disapprobation the resolution passed by The Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee at its extraordinary meeting on the 12th instant, at Poona.

(3) This meeting of the Santa Cruz Congress Committee declares that no member of the Committee can take part in the function of the opening of the Anandilal Podar High School by the Governor on Tuesday, the 21st instant.

The programme for observing The Independence Day was arranged.

INTER-COMMUNAL DINNER.

—:o:—

BOMBAY STUDENT BROTHERHOOD'S ANNUAL FUNCTION.

The Inter-communal Dinner organised by the Bombay Students' Brotherhood came off on Sunday evening. More than 100 persons took part in it. Mr. M. A. Jinnah presided on the occasion. The gathering was really cosmopolitan, the special feature of the evening being the presence of the children of the so-called depressed classes, who mixed freely and dined with the guests. Prominent amongst those present were Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. Thakkar, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. Abbas Tyabji, Mr. M. C. Chagla, Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas Dr. Welkar, Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Munshi and Dr. Khandwalla.

The guests were treated to a select programme of music by the students of School of Indian Music and ventriloquist feats by Masters Vasant and Samarth.

Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Chagla made speeches emphasizing the need of social and inter-communal intercourse without which they as a nation could not hope to succeed.

The gathering broke late in the night after spending pleasant time.

Prohibition Agents Shot Dead.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

West Palmbeach (Florida)—Two Federal prohibition agents have been shot dead while searching for liquor in a private residence. All details have been withheld.—Reuter.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1930.

A CALL TO ACTION. III.

—:o:—

Our mill-owners have certainly a good deal to benefit by the example of Japan. We have in Japan a country which found itself in a predicament very similar to that in which the Bombay mills find themselves, namely, the loss of an export yarn market. The Japanese, however, readjusted themselves rapidly to the change, while the Bombay mills have yet to do so. The lack of co-ordination and co-operation between the mill-owners in conformity with modern tendency of big business has also contributed its share to the depression in the industry which is principally the result of the Government's refusal of effective protection to it as well as their disastrous exchange policy. We commended the example of the Japanese mill-owners to the Bombay mill-owners in following respects, namely (1) bulk cotton buying (2) establishment of contact with cotton fields (3) combination in selling cloth and yarn (4) establishment of 'sampin' exchange for grading all yarns (5) standardisation and mass production of cloth and (6) combination with shipping companies with view to fostering of trade. Regarding cotton, it is not possible to overrate the importance of the care which a mill management should exercise in its purchase. Care has to be exercised not only in regard to price but also in regard to quality. In this connection, it would be permissible to mention that while the mills in Ahmedabad, Nagpur and elsewhere have the advantage of securing cotton very near at hand the Bombay mills have to depend for their cotton supply on very distant areas and this involves additional charges by way of freightage. Berar, Central Provinces and East Khandesh are near to Bombay mills but out of about twenty-five lakhs of bales of cotton which these areas produce, it is estimated that nearly twenty lakhs are shipped to Japan and Europe. Opinion in commercial circles is that these very cotton crops, which are unavailed of by Bombay mills for their 20s are utilised by the Japanese for the 20s, which they sell in Indian markets. There is certainly room for an examination of this aspect of the question. It is not too much to expect the Bombay mill-owners to give their time and attention to the question of development of cultivation of suitable quality of cotton in areas near to them and to purchase of cotton from the fields when the Japanese have such an efficient organisation that they buy Indian cotton direct from the fields at the best prices, carry them in their own bottoms to Japan and remarket them as finished products competing with Indian mills. If it is granted that the quality and the price at which cotton is bought play an important role in the making up of production costs, it cannot be denied that the Indian mill-owners, especially the Bombay mill-owners, have a good deal to learn from the methods of the Japanese. The Bombay mills have in the Mill-owners' Association an organisation the scope of which can certainly be widened as to permit of its evolving a system of bulk-buying for the mills by the best possible means. The Indian Central Cotton Committee is doing pioneer work in the improvement of the quality of cotton. But the Bombay mill-owners would not be promoting their best interests if they rest contented with that the Indian Central Committee is able to do.

We attach equal importance to co-ordinationn in selling the finished products. There have not been wanting instances in the Bombay textile industry when one group of mill or the other undersold its products, thus demoralising the market. In some cases the plea was financial stringency while in many cases it was simply a case of suicidal competition. We are not at all urging a price ring in order to keep prices high. But what we do urge is the introduction of modern methods in the marketing of finished products. We are glad to note that the Mill-owners' Association is shortly launching on a novel scheme of advertising its wares by running a special exhibition train on a tour of all important piece-goods centres in the Punjab and the United Provinces. This is a welcome enterprise and we wish it every success. But apart from this, to-day there is no effort at popularising the Indian mill products, taking advantage of the spirit of Swadeshi which is abroad. The only response which some Indian mill-owners have made to the urge of Swadeshi is to make imitation products of khaddar and induce the ignorant buyer to buy them under a belief that it is Mahatma Gandhi's Khaddar. Mahatmaji, we are reliably informed, was prepared to consider at one time a working arrangement with the mill-owners by which the mill products would have the advantage of the urge of Swadeshi provided the mill-owners undertook not to manufacture imitation Khaddar and not to compete in the low counts in which the major portion of khadar specialised. The mill-owners, however, would have nothing to do with such a scheme. The result is that, notwithstanding the widespread prevalence of the spirit of Swadeshi, while Khaddar is making steady progress, the Indian mill products are losing ground. This is clear indication that, firstly, the mill-owners have grieviously failed to harness the spirit of Swadeshi in their favour and, secondly, that compared with Japan they are considerably lacking in efficiency in their marketing methods. It is not a sufficient argument to say that Japan has the benefits of the exchange, unfair labour conditions and the like because as against these the mill-owners have the greater advantages of having cotton at their doors and other incidental benefies of being in charge of an indigenous industry. We earnestly appeal to the mill-owners to realise the need for the improvement of their marketing organisation. They must have a network of organisations throughout the country. It is a matter for closer examination as to whether there should be a combination of the Bombay mills only or an all-India combination with divisions of territory as well as of products. It is up to the Bombay mill-owners to make a beginning by evolving a co-ordinated central marketing organisation which would study, in the common interest, the condition of the export and home markets and take steps to secure the best results. The establishment of a 'Sampin' exchange is an imperative necessity for the industry. Our own surprise is that the textile industry should have ignored this aspect of the question so long. The combination with shipping companies would follow automatically with the establishment of a central co-ordinated marketing organisation.

The standardisation of production is a necessary corollary of mass production and mass selling. It cannot be denied that one of the main reasons why Japan is able to compete with the Indian mills in the Indian market is that the Japanese have carried the art of standardisation of product to perfection. The benefits of standardisation are manifold. It increases the efficiency of labour, decreases the cost of production, enables improvement in quality of production and contributes in every other respect to cheapness, popularity and easy marketability. Suggestions have been often made but not proceeded beyond stage of discussion that there should be a complete merger of mills or that there should be a joint Board of management for all the mills. These suggestions are idealistic and do not take sufficient account of practical difficulties. But, to our mind, there could be no defence for the failure to secure co-ordination in respect of activities to which we have drawn attention. What is wanted is a will to achieve and the cultivation of a spirit of self-reliance instead of a spirit of dependence on the generosity and goodwill of external agencies.

THE CHANCELLOR AND THE UNIVERSITY.

—:o:—

The Syndicate elections of the Bombay University have provoked strong comment before now; and we revert to the subject today to inform our readers of the utterly unconstitutional step the highest officer in the University has taken with reference to these very elections. It appears that the University Act requires that the chief executive body,—the Syndicate,—shall be elected partly by the Senate direct, and partly by the Academic Council, all elections being conducted, under section 48, through the system of Proportional Representation by means of the single transferable vote. The elections to the Syndicate from the Academic Council are further required, under section 20, to be so arranged that each of the four Faculties should have at least one representative. Interpreting this provision in their own peculiar manner, the University authorities ordered these elections to be so conducted as to be split up into two parts, so that: "in the first instance 4 representatives, one each in the four Faculties of (a) Arts, (b) Science, (c) Medicine and (d) Law should be elected by the whole Academic Council separately for each Faculty, the entire election taking place at one time; and thereafter the remaining three members who may be members of any Faculty should be elected." Interpreting the terms of the Act in the only sense in which they can make any meaning at all, some members of the Senate found that this order was unjust and against the Act, because it would not permit a proportionate representation of the non-official elements in the Academic Council; and so they made a representation to the Chancellor as authorised by section 47 of the Act, that the orders of the Vice-Chancellor were not in accordance with the provisions of the law, and contended that under section 20 (1) (d) there should be only one single election for all the seven members to be elected to the Syndicate from the Academic Council. The memorialists were advised in unambiguous terms by one of the foremost lawyers in Bombay that the orders of the Vice-Chancellor were in clear contravention of the law as it stood; and that the contentions of the memorialists constituted the only correct way in which the rather clumsy clauses of the Act could be interpreted and worked without mutual contradiction. Though the representation was addressed to the Chancellor in the beginning of December his decision was given only after a lapse of six weeks, that is, after the elections under the wrong orders had practically been settled, and the results declared, in a majority of cases. And what does he decide after all these weeks, after all this inequity has been perpetrated?

"After considering this representation, His Excellency the Chancellor has ruled that, under the law and statutes as they stand, 'no valid election under Section 20 (d) can be held'".

Then what of the elections that have already taken place? Instead of setting them aside, as mere fairness demanded, His Excellency the official Chancellor adopts a most extraordinary procedure the effect of which is to reinforce and cement the absolute majority of the official element obtained in the Syndicate by this unlawful election, which is, by his own ruling, invalid. He resorts to section 44 (5), which gives the Government power to remove any "difficulty" that might be found in the first constitution of a body. And his Government have resolved that "The procedure already adopted under the orders of the Vice-Chancellor for the purposes of the said elections shall hold good, and that the elections carried out in accordance with such procedure shall be valid."

In the history of British rule in India we have known of many glaring cases of utter injustice; but, for absolute indifference even to the forms of legality, there are few incidents in all the annals of British India to correspond to this amazing attempt to right an admitted, manifest wrong. It is difficult for us to realise how, of all persons, Sir Frederick Sykes could lend his name to the perpetration of such obvious injustice, and such barefaced contravention of the express terms of the law. Because the Chancellor has himself ruled that no election under the law can be validly held, that is an argument to scrap this most defective law and meanwhile to cancel the elections already conducted under the mistaken interpretation of the law. Had the Chancellor given his orders before the elections were allowed to proceed, as he very well might have, there would indeed, then nave been a veritable "difficulty", but instead of Government using extraordinary powers of doubtful application to make a right out of a declared wrong, the different elements in the Senate could have been called together to consult and find a way out of a difficulty, which is really the result of bad drafting of the Act and the Statues, and the Vice-Chancellor's orders thereunder. But the issuing of his decision simultaneously with a Government order removing the 'difficulty" in the way that suits Government best, and after these "elections" have taken place, which has assured the official majority of 20 members in the Academic Council at least six out of the seven seats in the Syndicate, leaving the minority of 14 with no more than one seat, makes the inference inevitable that there is only a pretence at legalisation of an illegality. The advisers of the Chancellor evidently wanted to wait and watch, until the results of the elections were declared. And because the "elections" have secured the official bloc supremacy, a Government Resolution of the most sweeping nature to confirm these "elections" has been issued. Would the order have been the same, if the results had been against the official wirepullers? We seriously doubt it. And our reason for this frank scepticism is the unconscionable delay in the announcing of the Chancellor's decision, not to say the very questionable procedure whereby no time has been lost between the announcemnet and the Government Resolution founded on that decision.

The case is now complete, not only that the Act needs to be summarily, radically and comprehensively redrafted; but that these archaic survivals of an insupportable past should be abolished: we mean the ex-officio Chancellorship and the nominated Vice-Chancellorship. Had the Chancellor been an elected official; had the Vice-Chancellor adequately realised his responsibility to the Senate as a body, we feel certain neither of them would have taken such a step so light-heartedly as has been the case to-day. Sir Frederick Sykes and his colleagues in the Government will do well to learn fully the lesson of this sorry episode. They must take more pains to understand fully the problems of university administration placed before them, if they would not have the actions of the ex-officio Chancellor censured. As for the Vice-Chancellor much can be forgiven to one who is new to his office, but we hope he too will not ignore the lesson which the episode conveys. His orders have been declared by his superior, the Chancellor, to be invalid. True, the Chancellor has helped him out of this 'faux pas' by the exercise of a most unusual and absolute power, which should never have been exercised. But that is no reason for him to lull himself into a sense of eternal security. He has already committed more than one blunder in his short tenure of office as a Vice-Chancellor. The official bloc is, no doubt, supreme to-day; but its triumph is founded in inequity and rooted in absolutist dictation. Let the Vice-Chancellor beware while it is still time, and let him not make himself also the tool of those who would subvert the entire mechanism of the university to make it only a pettifogging Government Department.

THE CRISIS IN INDIA.

IMPORTANT FACTOR IN ASIA'S RENAISSANCE.

(BY C. F. ANDREWS.)
(Contributed to "The Nation", New York).

It is only when what is happening in India is related to the whole situation in the East that its true proportions can be recognised. For since the World War, it has not been India only that has non-co-operated wtih its western war lord, but every other eastern country as well which has come under the dominion of the West. The Arabian revolt, for instance, which first began in Syria against the French has now flared up against the English. The long drawn conflict in China, in order to get rid of extra-territoriality, belongs to the same category. So does the hardly suppressed rising in Java. Furthermore, it would be an entire misreading of these widely scattered events to regard them as rising principally from the higher educated classes and only reaching down to the poverty-stricken multitude through their initiative, for while it is quite true that students have led the revolt on almost every occasion, these students themselves have come direct from the villages and have never lost touch with their own village folk.

THE DRIVING FORCE.

They have made the discovery everywhere that the villagers are almost desperate, owing to famine conditions. Thus the driving force behind the students' revolt has come from the peasantry and it has not seldom taken the complexion of religious fervour bordering on fanatical faith. This religious aspect of the new struggle for human liberty has called forth acts of incredible suffering and kindled the flame of freedom anew when the fire seemed to be dying down. Such was the hunger-strike of young Jatindranath Das of Bengal, who died on the sixty-third day of his fast and never once weakened in his agony of self-martyrdom. The millions of India were moved by his death as they had never been moved before; for he sprang from the village people.

A CYCLIC CHANGE.

This moral and intellectual revolt against the West, which has destroyed the old prestige of Europe and brought the younger generation to the very verge of open rebellion against every form of western rule, has often been defined as the rise of nationalism. But that definition misses one important point. For there underlies what is happening a unity of sentiment which goes much deeper than the simple desire for national independence. There is a cyclic, secular change such as comes once in a thousand years among the masses of mankind. The millions of Asia are 'on trek', as it were, with a restlessness that impels them from within. At rare intervals in the past there have been such upheavals within the human mind driving it to attempt new paths of desperate adventure. The Crusades in the early Middle Age represented such a reaction in the opposite direction—the western peoples tumultuously resisting the encroachment of the East.

LET US ALONE.

Amid this vast upheaval of life in Asia, there is rising to the surface, right up from the subconscious to the conscious, not only the keen sense of racial humiliation, but also the vivid awareness of increasing poverty hardly to be borne. The bitterness of these things is felt all the more deeply by contrast with the increasing wealth and racial independence of the West. This contrast, constantly now before the eyes of the masses of the East, owing to much closer contact, has turned the gaze away from the circle of misery within to that which presses without. It is noticeable how the civil war in China is imputed to the intruding presence of the foreigner: and there is much to bear out that point of view. As regards recrudescence of the Hindu-Muslim antipathies in India there is much that shows how the existence of a third party aggravates the trouble. The reaction of the Arab against the Jew in Palestine makes both sides angry with the British rulers who come from the West. The East says, in so many words, "For God's sake, let us alone, to settle these things among ourselves. Cannot

(Continued on page 11.)

WELCOME BACK.

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We welcome Mr. K. P. Khadilkar back to comparative freedom. We say "comparative" because, as he himself observed in responding to Bombay's welcome to him, "we are all living in a more or less large prison". Besides, as a worthy lieutenant of Lokamanya Tilak, he may be trusted to resume promptly his efforts to help in breaking those fetters, and, therefore, may be said to have one foot already in the prison. It will not be long before he realises how much water has flown in the Ganges since he was clapped into jail and before he assumes the new responsibilities of the changed situation. Indeed, he seems to have already grasped the situation when he called upon the people to work under iron discipline for the attainment of Independence with perfect loyalty to the Congress. He will note with a pang that in Maharashtra, of all provinces, a coterie of politicians is deliberately scheming against some important decisions of the Congress. But we are confident that he will soon contribute a large share in rallying all workers that count round the Congress banner.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

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The Conspirators.

According to the Glasgow Socialist weekly, "Forward", two old hands at the game of political intrigue, one a Liberal and the other an ex-Liberal, now turned a violent Tory, are busy hatching a plot for ousting the Labour Government out of office. Mr. Lloyd George and his erstwhile colleague Mr. Churchill hope to force a general election in Britain on the Indian issue and their great idea is that the slogan that Britain will lose India will be a powerful factor in inducing the average voter in voting against Labour. The manoeuvres behind the scenes evidently consist in forcing the MacDonald Government to resign on some issue like the Coal Bill on which its defeat can be secured by a combination of Tory and Liberal votes and then making the greatest possible capital of its Indian policy at the ensuing general election. But official labours' Indian policy has so far not at all been essentially different from that of the other political parties and it is not likely that the working-class voter will fall into the Lloyd George-Churchill trap.

Whose Representatives?

An improvised deputation of the so-called All-India Muslim federation, led by Mr. Kabiruddin seized, as is their wont, the opportunity of the Viceroy's presence in Bombay to wait on His Excellency and press upon him their favourite communal demands. It is significant the deputation did not include well-known Muslim leaders like Mr. Jinnah, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Mr. Hussainbhoy Laljee. The deputationists presented to the Viceroy an elaborate address of the familiar type, wishing to illicit from him some sort of committing assurance. His Excellency, however, diplomatically referred them to the "Round Table Conference" to which they had given their fullest and most profoundly grateful support in advance. We cannot expect them to grasp the hint in his suggestion that communal claims need to adjusted "to the achievement of the wider purpose of Indian unity" or in the other suggestion that "various interests should be represented at the Conference by those who are in a position to speak with authority on their behalf."

The Hand That Rocks the Cradle.

Profoundly true sentiments on the importance of women's education were expressed at the first general meeting of the All-India Women's Education Fund Association in Bombay. "Without education" said Lady Tata in welcoming Lady Irwin, "the status of women in India can never be raised and unless the women are allowed to and are capable of taking their full share in the life of the country the Indian nation can never rise to be one of the great nations of the world." "I am profoundly persuaded", Lady Irwin responded; "that the prosperity and development of India depend in a very marked degree on the education of women and the influence which they may bring up in the progress of their country". All this may sound platitudinous but is still a useful reminder to those administrators who ever plead want of funds for women's education and to those women who, having received good education mainly at the expense of the public, do little or no real service to the country.

Locking Them Up.

Mr. Snowden's plain talk to the delegates of the Little Entente and Hungary at the Hague Conference has resulted in a welcome move on the part of the latter to show a determination to reach a settlement regarding the payment of debts under the Young Plan. The British Chancellor of the Exchequer put before the Little Entente delegates two alternatives. He said if they did not agree soon, the Conference would have to be postponed until Doomsday or they would have to be locked up without food or drink until they agreed. The latter alternative has been accepted by the Little Entente delegates and Hungary's representative who has already played the trump-card of pleading his country's poverty as the great obstacle in making payments. Even after being locked up, the delegates can still plead that the financial inability of the smaller Powers is the stumbling-block in reaching a satisfactory solution. It is to be seen whether after all the schedule of payment will be revised by the Hague Conference to meet their case.

Marriage Under Anaesthetic.

Mrs. Henpeck: "This paper says that surgeons have discovered that orange blossoms may be used as anaesthetic."

Mr. Henpeck (sadly): "Ah, my dear, I have begun to think lately that I must have been unconscious when we were married."

"BE PATRIOTS FIRST."

SIR CHIMANLAL'S DEFENCE OF LIBERAL POLICY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your leading article in the issue of Saturday last, grossly misrepresents the attitude and programme of the Liberal Party, as well as other groups who disagree with the Congress as regards its creed of independence, and the methods by which the Congress has decided to achieve it. The Liberals are not in favour of any campaign of repression by Government, nor are they waging war against Congressmen as you insinuate. But they firmly believe that the declaration of independence by the Congress, and the programme of civil disobedience and non-payment of taxes which it threatens to carry out, are not only calculated to retard the attainment of freedom, which is the common objective of all, but are bound to be disastrous to the best interests of the country, political as well as economical.

If Congressmen, in their superior wisdom, raise the cry of independence and refuse to take part in the Round Table Conference, it is their concern, and those groups and interests who differ from them will pursue their own ideas about achieving Dominion Status, regretting their not having the co-operation of the Congress group. But when Congressmen threaten to launch civil disobedience and non-payment of taxes, it is the duty of all those who believe such course to be highly detrimental, to the country, not to keep quiet and allow Congressmen to mislead the the people into acts which must not only throw the country into serious turmoil but also ruin its commerce and industries, by carrying away even Indian capital to other countries.

The cry about industrial prosperity being endangered as the result of the Congress programme is not a false cry. The Liberals are one with the Congressmen in thinking that the policy of Government has adversely affected Indian industries and trade, but that surely is no reason why Indians should themselves still further endanger the industrial and commercial prosperity of the country. As for those who feel that the Congress action is bound to have that result, it is their patriotic duty to counteract such action by proper propaganda.

It must be remembered that it is not only the Liberal Party that holds these views. These views are shared very largely by other important groups and interests in the country who have at heart the ordered progress of the country. Those groups and interests yield to none in their patriotic wish to secure freedom for India, but they are convinced that the principles and methods now adopted by he Congress are inimical to the early realization of a stable and lasting freedom. They are convinced that Dominion Status within the Empire will give India complete internal freedom and will also secure to her the protection incidental to a member of the British Commonwealth and would enable her to rise to her full stature.

The Liberals, as well as other groups and interests who think with them, are quite willing to co-operate with the Congress in measures which in their view, are desirable, for instance, in advocating the use of Swadeshi products. But they cannot complacently sit with folded hands, much less cooperate with the Congress when it adopts measures which are detrimental to the best interests of the country. It is not fair to charge the Liberals with breaking unity; it is really the Congress that has, by its sudden diversion at Lahore, broken unity.

The Congress leaders, after having welcomed the announcement made by the Viceroy, and expressed their willingness to go to the Round Table Conference, went back upon their solemn declaration. It is also patent that the action of the Congress at Lahore has created considerable dis-unity in the ranks of the Congressmen, as appears from the protests and dissatisfaction that have become vocal in many places. I remain.—Yours, etc.,

CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD.
113, Esplanade Road,
Jan. 18.

MR. JUSTICE MIRZA ON CO-EDUCATION.

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Rammohan School Prize Distribution.

The Annual Prize Distribution of the Ram Mohan English School, came off under the Presidency of Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan on Saturday evening. Among those present were, Mr. and Mrs. Chandavarkar, Prof. and Mrs. Kar etc.

STEADY PROGRESS.

There was an interesting programme in addition to dialogues in Marathi, Sanskrit and English. Mr. V. S. Sohoni, Superintendent read the report for the year 1929 which gave an account of the school. The number on rolls had trebled since 1917 and stood in the neighbourhood of 325, and the staff had more than quadrupled and stood at 20. After chronicling examination results, the report dwelt on the different activities of the Institution carried out which supplemented the instruction given in the school. The Inspector had spoken highly about them and commended the work as more than of average quality. The school was going strong in respect of the scouting and guiding movements and provided instruction in first aid, Home Nursing, Hygiene, etc.

UPLIFT THE DEPRESSED.

After Mrs. Mirza had given away prizes to the winners Mr. Justice Mirza delivered his address. He felt sure that the instruction given was such as would influence boys and girls and make them tolerant in attitude, reverent to and pious in conduct. "I hope", said the president "that the students of this School will turn out men and women of character embodying the inspired truths of great religions." Pupils from all communities were admitted on equal terms and it was gratifying to the president that the school was open to members of all castes, communities, and creeds. The School was doing its best towards the upliftmen of the Depressed classes.

Referring to co-education Mr. Mirza appealed to the audience to consider if life from the cradle to the grave, did not depend upon true comradeship of men and women and public institutions, he strongly held, should reflect the same spirit of co-operation to the exclusion of the policy of segregation.

The Maharani-Regent of Travancore has issued a regulation amending the rules of the Travancore Legislature whereunder no member of it is liable to any proceedings in a Court by reason of his speech or vote in the Council, except with the previous sanction of Government.—A. P.

PRIMARY TEACHERS' GRIEVANCES.

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A Plea For Revision Of Scales Salaries.

The President of the Joint Representative Committee of the Muslim Gujerati and Urdu Teachers' Association has submitted the following representation to the President and members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The matter is on the Corporation's January Agenda (item No. 65):—

(1) The financial condition of the Vernacular Final teachers has become very unsound for the last five years. The schools Committee had conducted a Qualified Class in the morning in 1920, with a view to enable the teachers to make progress in their condition when in the service. So the natural result of this was that the teachers could get the best advantage of it by attending it, and this enabled them to draw a salary of Rs. 51—1-1/2—85. Besides this the teachers were sent to training college with an award of scholarship, and even then the salary of the Vernacular Final teachers was not less than Rs. fifty one.

(2) But now the class conducted by the Schools Committee is closed since 1925 moreover the scholarships awarded with a view to enable them to take training college education is stopped. Not only this, but unfortunately the teachers proceeding with their studies in the Training Collage are not given chance inspite of their applying continuously for three years and their hopeless state is still aggravated by lowering their scale of pay to Rs. 40 from Rs. 51

(3) The Primary Teacher's Association has formerly submitted its humble suggestion to consider the hopeless condition of the teachers, paying that the scale of their salary should be Rs. 50—1—70. The scale suggested by it enables them to get the same salary after twenty years which is got by a Municipal clerk after two year's service, and the Corporation has passed the same proposal (Rs. 50—1—70 the salary in 7404/15-11-28 and 4179/8-8-29).

(4) Mr. Dimtimkar has put forth his proposal before the Corproation to abolish both the proposals regarding the salary of the primary teachers. If the proposal is carried, all the hopes of the teachers will be shattered, and their way to progress will be blocked up. And those who are vested with the responsibility of education will have to pass an uneasy life. So it is hoped that the proposal twice considered by the Corporation with sympathy, will not be set at naught.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

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BANVARD COMPANY IN NEW PLAYS.

The return of the Banvard Musical Comedy Company to the Royal Opera House is also their farewell, for the Company sails for Egypt and Home a fortnight hence, and rumour has it that Mr. Banvard will not bring another company to the East. During the week-end,, ,there will be three performances of "Sally," a witty and pretty musical comedy which had a good run at the Winter Gardens Theatre in London and is now being produced for the first time in Bombay. This will be succeeded on Tuesday by "Rose Marie," perhaps the world's greatest musical play and one which attracted enormous audiences during the company's previous visit, whilst a new revue entitled "On With the Show" will be played for a single night—Thursday. To round off an interesting week, another London success, "Up With the Lark," will have its first performance in Bombay on Friday night. There will be no cinema shows at the Opera House during the coming week owing to the booking of two further matinee recitals by Mirovitch and a matines performance of "Rose Marie" on Wednesday.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Instead of the usual full-length talking film at the Excelsior Theatre, the management has arranged an attractive programme of hundred per cent talking, singing and orchestral pictures covering a wide variety of subjects. These include two two-reel talking comedies of which one, "Love Birds," features the Pat Rowney Family and the other, "Joy Riding," stars George Le Maire, George Phillips and Mary Adams. Both are excellent examples of the shorter type of talking film which is having an immense vogue in the United States. In addition, there will be two one-reel playlets, selections from the opera "Aida" by the well known dramatic tenor, Giovanni Martinelli, and violin selections by Carlos Sedano, besides Fox Movietone News and the latest issue of the Pathe Gazette. Truly an excellent vaudeville from the screen.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

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Money, religion, love—clashing in the environment of modern London, as they have clashed all through man's history—provide the theme of Rex Ingram's new production, "The Three Passions," which will be screened at the Empire Theatre during the coming week. From a novel by Cosmo Hamilton, whose works have been the basis of many successful films, this picture is the first feature of St. George's Productions, Ltd., a British company which caused quite a stir when it signed Rex Ingram and his wife, Alice Terry, for a film devoted to English life. This it covers in the diverse aspects it wears in London society, in the slums of the British capital, at Balliol College, Oxford, and in a huge shipbuilding yard. These fascinating backgrounds are, however, always subsidiary to the story, which contains a wealth of incident, thrills, suspense and pathos, and the production as a whole has enhanced the reputation of the man who startled the world when he made "The Four Horsemen," "Scaramouche" and "The Prisoner of Zenda." A Cameo comedy and the latest issue of the Gaumont Graphic complete the programme at the Empire.

EDWARD AND EMPRESS.

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Rod La Rocque will be seen at his thrilling best at the Edward Cinema to-night in a film entitled "Stand and Deliver." Bandits and a beautiful girl in dire distress carry the story along a top speed, and in the end, of course, the hero saves the lady and wins her hand. Two other films are included in the programme at this house. Adolphe Menjou's Paramount picture, "Service for Ladies," will be shown at the Empress Cinema along with a two-reel comedy, "Rumors for Rent," and a variety film titled "My Ladies' Stockings." There will be special shows on Sunday morning at both these houses.

CROWN CINEMA.

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This week is the second and the last instalment, final ten reels of the new Mascot serial "Vultures of the Sea" will be shown at the Crown Cinema, Sandhurst Road, Golpitha just opposite Globe Cinema. The story deals with a band of rogues on board a ship of bad reputation, which has in its power a young woman, daughter of the former master of the ship, recently murdered, and the son of the man who has been convicted of the murder. The son has shipped on board to discover the real murderer as he is convinced that his father is innocent of the crime. They go through unusual and hair-raising experiences and succeed at the end only after the most exacting search and struggles and sacrifices. See its happy endings. "Vultures of the Sea" is a vivid picture full of surprises and geared at a fine pace.

A scene from "Piccadilly" featuring Gilda Gray which is shown at the Capitol.

It will entertain both old and young Programme includes a roaring comedy.

GLOBE CINEMA.

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Hail Rudolph, the romantic Russian! Valentine's new picture. "THE EAGLE" now showing at The Globe Cinema, Shandhurst Road, bring him to the screen as a Muscovite hero in a vehicle that will take rank with any in which he has previously appeared. "The Eagle" in a pretentious film with the action taking place in the land of the Bazar before the revolution. The screen play is by Mans Kraly, based on "Dubrovsk", a Russian classic by Alexander Pushkin? The Shakespeare of Russia. Clarance Brown has directed it with skill and humour. Valentine has the role distinctly different from any of his others and he impart to it a vitality and magnetism that will win even more admirers for this amazingly popular young man. The part calls for unusual versality inasmuch as he appears in three guises.

CAPITOL TO GO "TALKY."

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The Capitol, Messrs. Globe Theatres' popular house of entertainment in Bombay, celebrates its second birthday on Sunday, and the Management announce that they have arranged a special programme to fittingly observe the anniversary.

The Management announce that they have now decided to go "talkie" at the Capitol and that the conversion of the cinema into a "talkie" theatre will shortly be completed on the latest lines of progress in this direction. Several of the latest "talkies" produced jointly by British, American and Continental stars have been secured and a contract put through with Messrs. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer for the exclusive exhibition of their "talkies" at the Capitol in Bombay. The first to be screened will be "Broadway Melody", a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer production said to be a revelation of the art of sound film technique and one of the finest "talkies" produced so far.

For the anniversary week the Management will screen "Piccadilly" a Dupont picture which is considered the best British film yet produced. It is a gorgeous, spectacular film, depicting night club life in London, is characterised by very powerful acting, and is highly dramatic, almost painfully so, at times. It was produced at times. It was produced at the famous Elstree Studios by Mr. E. A. Dupont, the producer to "Moulin Rouge." In America it was received as one of the world's best films. Based upon a story by Arnold Bennett and with a cast of stars which includes Gilda Gray, America's "Shimmy Queen", Jameson Thomas, the popular British actor, and Anna May Wong, the famous Chinese film star, it could hardly miss being a great picture.

A special programme of music has been arranged with an augmented orchestra and the film will be preceded by an atmospheric prologue, which will be provided by Miss Theresa Nepean and Miss Grace Ower, the well-known local amateurs, who will stage a dancing sketch entitled "The Bonnet Box."

WELLINGTON CINEMA.

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Reckless, daring and heartless Gene Cassenas leads a mad, wild pace through riotous pleasures, crushing here a rose, there a quivering butterfly, and leaving sorrow where he had trod. His life has made him many enemies, and one tragic morning he is found dead, a bullet through his heart. The shot had been filed through a window as he sat in his study. Who killed him? Was it his fiancee or her father? His wronged servant, or the boy he had driven to desperation? Or could the frail hand of Joan Wiswell have struck the fatal blow? Or was it Terry, the man whom Cassenas had betrayed and sent to prison?

These are some of the intriguing questions that make up the plot unravelled in the thrilling film "The Pleasure Buyers", a mystery drama which will be screened at the Wellington during this week.

The cast includes Irene Rich, Clive Brook, Cayne Whitman, Charles Conklin, June Marlowe, Don Alvarado, Frank Campeau, Winter Hall, Edward Peil, and Frank Leigh. Irene Rich, of course, is the star.

THE RIALTO.

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Those of our readers who crave excitement will find everything to satisfy themselves in the big film "Twixt Man and Beast", which the management of the Rialto Theatre, Lamington Road, are presenting this week. The story is an admirable mixture of mystery and thrills, the chief performers being Harry Peel, the famous stunt actor and magnificent tiger. Peel plays the part of a young big game hunter, who sets out to capture a particularly notorious crook. Unfortunately his actions are misinterpreted by the police, who are of the opinion that he is the actual crook himself. The task is therefore made doubly difficult, and it is only by great initiative and pluck that he eventually wins through, and in a thrilling climax unmasks the villain. An added thrill in this production is the appearance of several lions, leopards, polar bears and other wild animals, and an exciting encounter between Harry Peel and these animals, in which he finally masters them.

FEAST OF MUSIC AT OPERA HOUSE.

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A Chopin Programme By Mr. Mirovitch.

To-day (Monday) at 6 p.m., Mr. Mirovitch, the famous Russian Pianist, will give another recital at Opera House.

The programme will be exclusively devoted to Chopin who is undoubtedly the most popular composer in the world, equally dear to the heart of serious musicians and amateurs and to all to whom beauty in life means something. Chopin's compositions cover the whole gamut of human emotions.

Mr. Mirovitch who has made a life study of Chopin's music will give representative selections. At his first concert, he played Chopin's Sonata with funeral march. Monday's programme includes Sonata B. minor which is undoubtedly the most important and gorgeous composition of Chopin. Among the other items are the big F. minor phantasy, G. minor ballad, and the magnificent Polonaise A flat major, besides several Etudes and valses of Chopin. It promises to be a real feast of music.

It is interesting to record that Mirovitch in his last tour of Spain gave his recital at the town of Palma on the island of Majorca. It was here in the solitude of an old Spanish deserted monastery that Chopin wrote many of his famous compositions. The piano which Chopin used for his composing was also in the possession of a banker in the same town. Hearing of this, Mr. Mirovitch went there and played on it a few pieces from Chopin with a feeling of utmost reverence for the great spirit who was once in communion with the keys of the piano.

"SALLY" AT THE OPERA.

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Banvard Bright Begining.

A new musical comedy was presented to the Bombay public when the Banvard Company staged "Sally" before a large and appreciative audience. The play was a distinct success, and the cast aided by a well trained chorus made themost of their opportunities.

"Sally" is a musical comedy with a "kick" in it, and is full of tuneful and catchy music.

An old favourite of Bombay theatre-goers Thelma Burness maintained the reputation that she created in "Rose Marie", in the part of "Sally." Both as the simple saucy dishwasher and the very foreign Madame Lookerover she made a great hit. To Edgar Stanmore and herself fell the brunt of the fun of the evening, and this department could have been left in no more capable hands. The former like good wine improves with age, and as Constantino the erstwhile strange Duke of a stranger land was as splendid as of yore. He delights in musical comedy of low type which abounds in "peppy" jokes. Last night he had every opportunity, which he used to the fullest advantage. Schuitza-Komiski was his funniest number which succeeded in sending the house into fits of laughter.

In several pretty numbers especially "Look for the Silver Lining" and Intermiss, Alec Kelleway displayed his pleasing baritone.

Will Bishop and Cherry Wylmott were also in good and one cannot forget Jack Dermond who portrayed Jimmy Speloin very appropriately. On the whole the performance was an excellent one which is well worth repetition.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

RANADE ANNIVERSARY.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan . 18.

How parties in Poona have been divided into watertight compartments is often seen from the meetings held by them on particular occasions. If it is the anniversary of Vishnushastri Chiplukar, it will be observed by the Extremists' party and the Liberals will run away from it. If it is the Ranade Day or the Gokhale anniversary, it must be observed in the diminutive Deccan Sabha which is more a recreation club than a political body to-day and the other parties will not even so much as look at it.

The Ranade Day was observed in the Deccan Sabha on Thursday last under the presidentship of Professor V. K. Jog of the Ferguson College and the address was delivered by Professor D. L. Sahasrabudhe of the Agricultural College Only about fifty Moderates were present. It is really strange why the Ranade Day is not observed on a grander scale. Surely, the present younger generations are not at all contaminated by the then party bitterness and they have the highest regard for the great political prophet of Maharashtra. If not of whole India. But so it was The lecturer perhaps knew only the social side of Ranade's work and spoke for an hour without referring to his vast intellect, his pride in the greatness of India, his political and historical achievements and other matters which are far more important than his social reform activities. His main poin twas that the social reformers of Ranade's times did not inmitate the Westerners and to prove pet contention of his he went on to challenge any body to show that those social reformers were drunkards, while he said, he was in possession of facts to prove that the anti-reformers were addicted to drink! He, in conclusion, urged the necessity of giving an impetus to social reform work as new problems such as those of divorce, birth-control, removal of untouchability and other had cropped up. Many were disappointed with the speech. The few who had gathered there, had assembled there to hear about the greatness of that master-mind of Ranade and not such twaddle.

The President paid a glowing tribute to Ranade's memory and after a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting was dissolved.

LATHI CLASS.

Thursday evening also saw an inspiring ceremony of the closing of the two months' lathi-training class conducted by one Mahratha by name Mr. Kondhankar in Rasta Peth in the open space of Mr. Chavan's Wada. The class was held under the auspices of the Ganesh Vyayam Mandal. About fifty persons took advantage of the class. Mr. Kondhankar also manages night-school and he had started the idea of lathi-class in addition to his night-school. The students gave for an hour a fine exhibition of their lathi-play and after that certificates of proficiency were awarded to them by the president Mr. D. V. Gokhale. After the distribution of certificates, Mr. G. N. Kanitkar addressed the students on the necessity of lathi-training. The President also described how sound body-building was essential in these days. Lathi and other games gave a sense of mental discipline. In the last war within eighteen days a full-fledged soldier could be made ready for fight. He congratulated Mr. Kondhankar on his successful silent work and wished him further success. After garlanding the President, the function was over.

The case against Murray is going on. Mr. Sadanand Raghoba of the Railway Audit Office, Mr. Ahir, Draftsman, Mr. Marathe, engineer of the Ranade Brothers, Contractors and Mr. Yecung ,the Sub P.W.I. were examined as witnesses.

The case against Mr. Thite, the Bench clerk of the Poona District Court has created much local sensation. He is charged with misappropriation of the estate of a minor. The case is being heard by the Additional Sessions Judge.

The case against Mr. L. R. Gokhale, Trustee of the Chinchwad Devasthan, has been decided in favour of Mr. Gokhale and against Mr. Dev who had made serious allegations against Mr. Gokhale.

Dr. Theoungar, the well-known European economist, came to Poona on the 15th. He lectured in the Anath Vidyarthi Griha, and also in the Fergusson College on World-War and Economic Issues. He visited some of the important institutions of Poona such as the Seva Sadan, the Central Bank, etc.

On the Shivapur Road, near Poona, a motor-accident occurred on the 15th and nine persons were injured. The motor dashed against a tree when trying to save a woman crossing the street.

A deputation of the Untouchables is going to wait upon the District Magistrate in connection with the opening of the Parvati Temple to the touchable Hindus alone. The deputation is framing its demands for putting before the Magistrate.

The news of Mr. Khadilkar's release was received here with joy. The "Kesari-Maratha" staff has sent him a welcome message and invited him early to Poona for a public reception.

Mr. Jacob Rabinowitz writes to Poona papers from New York, "A dinner was tendered to Prof. D. K. Karve of the Women's University of Poona under the auspices of the Hindusthan Association of America at 500 Riverside Drive, New York City. Prof. Karve, the guest of honour, spoke on women's universities throughout the East and the impression generally created was a very good one. A purse of five hundred dollars was given to Prof. Karve as a token of appreciation of his services in the cause of women's education in India. Mr. Shankar Krishna Marathe, the treasurer of the Association was just unsparing and untiring in his efforts to make our dinner a success and it was mostly due to his efforts that the above sum was raised by our group."

DR. COUSINS DISCOVERS AMERICA.

—:o:—

He Finds Idealism And Beauty.

MADRAS, Jan. 16.

Addressing a large audience in Karachi on January 14, on "America as I Discovered It," Dr. James H. Cousins said he had found an American very different from what he had anticipated when he set out on his recent world lecturing tour.

Instead of a country given to materialistic utilitarianism, as America was generally supposed to be, he found a country in which idealism and beauty were visibly asserting an immense influence.

The design and decoration of the newest sky-scrapers and automobile service stations for example, brought beauty and utility so close that he felt that America had added a new feature to modern life which needed a new word for its expression, "the telescopic word beautility."—A. P.

ENGLAND BEAT WALES IN INTERNATIONAL RUGBY.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

In the International Rugby Match between England and Wales at Cardiff England beat Wales by eleven points to three. —Reuter.

ART OF PRINTING.

COMING WORLD MUSEUM.

By Dr. A. Ruppel, Director of the Gutenberg-Museum in Mayence on Rhine.)

About the year 1445 a deed of world-historical importance was achieved at Mayence o/Rhine, destined to change the face of the earth. The great event consisted in the modest fact that Johannes Gensfleisch, also called Gutenberg, a citizen of Mayence, had invented the art of multiplying with mysterious rapidity and in unlimited numbers manuscripts, until then accessible to only few people, by using movable type of cast metal which invention made knowledge common property of humanity.

A GREAT REVOLUTION.

Not the discovery of America (1492) nor the still later Reformation (1517) initiated the new Era—because both events touched only up parts of humanity's history. It was the art of Gutenberg that shaped the entire aspect of modern times, that exercised the decisive influence upon the development of all spheres of human life, viz.; upon thought and existence, upon art and science, upon economy and technic. If any man deserves the name "Father of Modern Times" it is neither Christopher Columbus nor Martin Luther, but Johannes Gutenberg; because only to this genius, inspired by the grace of God, is due the progress, the dividing line between our modern times and Mediaevalism.

Whether we are conscious of this fact or not; without the all dominating invention of the great Mainzer each and every one of us would not be what he is.

The world knows well what is due this man and never let a suitable chance pass by without gratefully paying homage to him. Numereus monuments were erected in his honor; magnificent centennials in the years 1640,1740 and 1840 reminded the world of the magnitude of his invention.

GREATFUL HOMAGE.

The 500th anniversary of his birth was celebrated in the year 1900 with unsurpassed pomp, and ten years hence, in 1940, at the 500th anniversary of his invention the world will pay no lesser homage to her great benefactor.

As a living memorial of the immortal mastermind the Guthenberg-Museum at Mayence was founded in the year 1900, the purpose of which is not only to collect everything bearing testimony to Gutenberg's invention, but also to collect, to sort, to treat of, to exhibit and to make known far and wide by scientific publications everything, relating to the history of the entire art of printing in all civilized countries of the world.

WIDE CONCEPTION.

Accordingly the program of the Gutenberg-Museum since its foundation was international. For this reason its sphere of collections and labours is not limited to Gutenberg individually, but extends to all printers of the world: it is not limited to certain countries, but extends to all countries of the globe; it is not limited to a certain period, but extends over the entire history of the printing from Gutenberg's time up to the present day; it is not limited to a certain mode of printing, but takes in all technical possibilities in the line of multiplying by print.

But this program includes the claim of the Gutenberg-Museum to be the world's museum of the art of printing or at least to become such.

The "World's museum of the art of printing" does not belong to any other city of the world but to Mayence.

A MAYENCE MONUMENT.

In Mayence shortly before the dawn of the year 1400 in the house called "Zum Gutenberg" the great inventor of the art of printing was born as scion of the old patrician family "the Gensfleisch." In Mayence in the building called "Schofferhof", which is still in existence, he finished, his immortal invention. In Mayence he made in the year 1445 Europe's first print in type "the fragment of judgment day". In Mayence he created from 1452 to 1455 the famous "42 line bible", the masterpiece of the art of printing of all times. In Mayence in February 1468 at St. Francis' Church his mortal remains were laid to rest. In Mayence the memory of this incomparable genius lives on in undiminished reverence. In Mayence , stands his proudest monument, a creation of the great Thorwaldsen in honour of the still greater Gutenberg. Mayence, where for more than a quarter of a century the work of the Gutenberg-Museum has been going on, is the predestined home of all printers of the entire world. Mayence is the predestined place for such a museum intended to exhibit Gutenberg's art from its first primitive inception up to its perfection of the present day.

Mayence is the home of the "art of printing." Whether in eastern Asia they used coppertype-words for printing, when Gutenberg was till a boy; whether some defend the theory that Laurenz Janson Coster of Haarlem, Holland, cast metal type before Gutenberg, all savants and all civilized peoples agree on the one point that "the" art of printing which conquered the world, has been invented in Mayence and from Mayence started on its victorous march over the globe.

Nobody in the world, whoever proudly calls himself a disciple of Gutenberg and whoever earns his bread and butter by means of the master's art, ought to hesitate when called upon to protect his house and home and to assist in preserving and extending the Gutenberg-Museum as a living monument of the common ancestor of all printers.

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE OF PRINTING.

The "Gutenberg-Museum" is bound to become: The "Hall of Fame" of the City of Mayence for her greatest son; the international station for assembling printing products of all times, printing machines and appurtenances whatever has been important for the development of the art; the central scientific institution for all work in connection with the history of the art of printing in all countries of the world; the academy, where every disciple of the great master wherever he may be located in the wide world, can fill anew his heart with pride, his brain with new inspirations.

If thus manned the museum will tend to the honour and advantage of the "Printing Profession."

Founded on the 500th anniversary of Gutenberg's birth in the year 1900 in Mayence the Gutenberg-Museum was opened officially on the 24th of June 1901 in the old castle of the Elector of Mayence. End of September 1912 the museum was removed to the new building of the Public Library on the "Rheinallee," in quarters rather narrow. The first twenty-five years of its existence were devoted to quiet preparatory work and interior extension. Only at its 25th anniversary 1925 start serious efforts for expansion. At that time the space assigned to the Museum in the Library Building was more than doubled by acquiring the large halls on the first floor, the hall between the stairways and some other rooms. At the same time a facsimile of a complete printing office of Gutenberg's time with foundry, compositor's room and printing press was installed, all in perfect working order. A voluminous international Gutenberg-jubilee-publication was written in which 78 of the most distinguished savants and practicians of the art of printing from all countries of the globe participated. This great publication is being followed up since 1926 annually by the international Gutenberg-yearbooks edited by the Gutenberg-Society of Mayence. It must be admitted that the Gutenberg-Mayence during the last years has already made excellent strides towards the ends and aims explained above.

A WORLD-MUSEUM PROJECT.

Its intention to become the "World-Museum of the Art of Printing" is being approved and assisted not only by the City of Mayence but also by leading men of the bookprinting trade at home and abroad. The great international exhibitions during the last years requested and received the assistance of the Gutenberg Museum. At the "Pressa in Cologne" two old, partly reconstructed printing-offices with typefoundries of the years 1450 and 1722 were shown in operation. Gutenberg's reconstructed printing-office, property of the Gutenberg-Museum is at present being shown in working order at the "Ibero-American Exhibition" in Sevilla.

Under the auspices of the City of Mayence the beautiful old patrician mansion, known as "Zum Romischen Kaiser", situated in the shadow of the venerable old Cathedral of Mayence, is being renovated for the extension of the Gutenberg-Museum. At the same time the City is contemplating to place later the equally beautiful old house, known as "Zum Konig von England," situated next door to the above also at the disposal of the Gutenberg-Museum. In refurnishing the Museum it is the intention to arrange its exhibitions in such a manner as to satisfy the most fastidious, which hertofore had not been possible for lack of room. The development of the technic of book printing too is to be demonstrated more elaborately than heretofore. Besides a printing office of Gutenberg's time printshops of the 18., 19. and 20th century, a papermill of the 15th century etc., all in working order will be installed. Several older printing presses have already been donated, and further donations have been promised.

Besides the City of Mayence, the birth-place of the art of printing, and besides other cities famous for printing, every country of the world is to receive its own room for the purpose of demonstrating its history of printing in a dignified and beautiful manner.

WORLD-WIDE APPEAL.

Accordingly the "Gutenberg-Museum of Mayence" has entered upon a tendency of happy development. It is to be hoped and desired that the efforts being made by the City of Mayence and by the administration of the Museum will find a resonance in the ranks of Gutenberg's disciples for whose benefit principally the Museum is being created. It is further to be desired that the typographical organisations of all countries, of which some already are giving generous assistance to the Gutenberg-Museum, insert a paragraph in their by-laws stating that "the extension and furtherance of their common Museum in Mayence is one of the aims of their organisations." Then, there is no doubt, the civilized countries and their governments will not hesitate to assist the Gutenberg-Museum of Mayence and to supply the same with material demonstrative of the history of printing relating to their respective country.

The international Gutenberg-jubilee-publication of 1925 was presented to all Executives abroad in person by the German ambassadors and ministers; the international Gutenberg-Yearboods in their four annual editions issued so far were transmitted to the governments of the civilized countries through their ambassadors and ministers at Berlin.

In support of the Gutenberg-Museum the "International scientific Gutenberg-Society" was founded in the year 1901 which in the meantime published the most important contributions to the history of the art of printing which appeared since.

Numerous noble donors have assisted the Gutenberg-Society to such a degree as to place it in a position to supply the members against nominal annual dues of four Dollars with valuable publications of exemplary makeup representing more than three times the value of the dues. The Gutenberg-Society is accordingly, with regard to its members, the 'donor.' Besides the Gutenberg-yearbooks which appear annually on June 24th the members receive every year several smaller prints treating on special questions of the history of printing.

The large publications of the Gutenberg-Society to which it owes its international scientific reputation, but which had to be stopped during "inflation-time," have already found excellent continuations. Whoever feels obliged to the inventor of the art of printing —and who should not!—that person's name ought not to be mission in the membership lists of the Gutenberg-Society.

But who in a great measure derives his daily bread from the "art of printing born in Mayence" and who considers himself a disciple of and a successor to the great master, ought to assist in supporting the Museum, bearing Gutenberg's name by placing at its disposal appurtenances and machines or presses of his trade which he intends to cast off. He will also assist by sending in old and new products of the art of printing and by helping in every manner to advance the completion of this contemplated "World-Museum of the Art of Printing."

Every gift will bear the donor's name and thus connect his name with the immortal name of Gutenberg.

Who would not be inspired by such a thought with joyful pride and profound gratitude?

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The New Year Number opens with a striking article on "the Voice of Life" from the pen of India's great scientist Sir J. C. Bose, and is followed by a number of articles of sustained interest by other well-known writers. Among other contributors are Mlle. Juliett Veillier, the celebrated lady lawyer of France, the Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of Madras, Mr. Syed Raza Ali, J. T. Gwynn, K. P. S. Menon, ICS, Dr. S N Ghose, etc

The special features of this New Year Number are the accounts of the Congress and Conferences of the Christmas season together with the portraits of those who have participated in these annual gatherings.

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NON-PAYMENT OF MUNICIPAL TAXES.

MULTAN, Jan. 18.

A procession of thousand rate payers, both Hindus and Muslims paraded the streets urging all not to pay house and water taxes and requesting the Municipal Commissioners to resign in protest.—A. P.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir—A fairly large portion of the address delivered by Mr. S. A. Brelvi, as President of the All-India Journalists' Conference held in Lahore during the Congress week was devoted to an analysis of the adverse effects of the Anglo Indian Press on the progress, political as well as economic, of our country. The exposition was as brilliant as it was timely. While condemning the partiality with which the powers-that-be are treating it thoughout the land, he deplored equally deeply the apathy of Indians themselves, individuals as well as corporations, in consciously or otherwise helping to extend the sphere of its nefarious operations. The present well-established condition of practically the whole of the Anglo-Indian Press in this country could not have been (much as the Government has contributed towards it) brought about without in some measure the active or passive help of the children of the soil against whom no aspersion is grave enough to hurl by the beneficiary. And this record is unbroken to this day, due mainly to the growing demoralisation that has been caused by way of dinning into the ears of the people day in and day out their congenial incapacity to compete with the white man in any sphere of activity. But all this pales into insignificance by the side of the havoc it has played in another field of human exertions. With the advantage both in technique and finance over its Indian rivals, who lack both and who must continue to lack at least the latter particular so long as the invidious distinctions in Government patronage is perpetuated, it has called into being a class of professional journalists who have realised in their lives the futility of patriotic journalism in India and to whom the choice is offered between patriotic penury and subservient superfluity. Human nature being what it is, the choice is soon made and a species is gradually bred which is the envy of the Ian Colvins of the "Morning Post" press in the matter of choice epithets against everything Indian under the sky. Callow youths given to a collection of Morley's prescription of "invectives" in their knapsacks soon find their F. M's. baton through genuflection at Bori Bunder, Chowringhee and similar shrines. "Our Own Correspondent," "A Student of Indian Politics," "Politicus," "et hoc genus omne," are the hacks that do the dirty work. And the race multiplies as is evidenced as much by the vulgarity of attack as by the eminence of their targets. For these groundlings concentrate on their faces what they lack in their cranial cavity. Lest this depravity spread any further in the political discussions of the day, which promise to become acute in the troublous times ahead, it is well for responsible Indian journalists to keep count of this noisome growth and deal with the matter in their professional confabulations in a way that professional partiality does not always get the better of their practical judgment.

—Yours, etc.,

R. R. RAO.

Matunga, Jan 15.

ELECT SJT. KHADILKAR.

Mr. P R. Lele writes: —

In case Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta persists in preferring the Legislative Assembly to the Indian National Congress, the B. P. C. C. shall have to elect another leader in his place. I think the Committee's choice ought to fall on Mr. Krishnaji Prabhakar Khadilkar, who is due to be released on 20th instant. It will be a fitting reception to the veteran patriot after his return to public life from the hospitable Sabarmati Jail. In electing him President the B. P. C. C. will be honouring itself besides making the proper choice.

Sjt. Khadilkar's services to the cause of Non-Cooperation and the Indian National Congress are well known and numerous. For his loyalty to both he had to break with his life-long friends and companions. But he placed the behests of his conscience above personal and party ties. He was styled a traitor and called many bad names simply because he kept on following Mahatma Gandhi. His "Nawa Kal" propagated the cause dear to Gandhi day in and day out.

Sjt. Khadilkar's services to the B. P. C. C. are also numerous and too well-known to require mention. He served on the B. P. C. C. as Vice-President and was virtual President during 1924 when Mrs. Naidu was away in Africa. He was President of the G Ward D. C. C. and afterwards of the D Ward D. C. C. In every capacity he rendered active service to the Indian National Congress. It will be a fitting culmination of his activities and career if he is now elected President of the B. P. C. C.

Sjt. Khadilkar ought to be given the office without any contest. It is only if he refuses to accept the office, that any other person may be considered. But I do not believe he will fail to answer the call of the Congressman during this critical year.

DUTY ON LIQUORS IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

A Decrease Of Rs. 759,000 In 1928-29.

REVIEW OF INDIA'S CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION

NEW DELHI, Jan. 14.
(BY MAIL.)

Reviewing the Customs Administration in India during the year 1928-29, Mr. V. S. Sundram, Secretary, Central Board of Revenue, states that there has been a marked increase in the total revenue and expenditure which amounted to Rs. 50,15,73,728 and Rs. 91,58,423 respectively. Among other things which were responsible for this increase in revenue were the receipts from sugar which alone amounted to about a crore and twenty-five lakhs, due mainly to the increased imports of Java Sugar as a result of favourable prices. There has also been an increase in receipts from cigarettes and mineral oils amounting to about Rupees fifty-six lakhs. On the other hand, however, there has been a decrease in receipts from certain specific items of import and export, notably Jute, Matches, Government stores and Metals.

DECREASE IN DUTY ON LIQUORS.

Detailing with increases or decreases in revenue at the various ports in India, Mr. Sundram says that in the case of Bombay the collection of duty on liquors decreased from Rs. 75,48,000 to Rs. 67,89,000 and this has been attributed to the Excise policy of the Government of Bombay which has raised license fees. There was also a significant falling off in receipts under the head of "Matches including splints and veneers" owing to the growth of the Indian match industry. In the case of Calcutta it appears that its import trade is to some extent being transferred to Karachi and Bombay since the up-country purchase is beginning to deal direct with the foreign manufacturers and does not, therefore, require the assistance, as an intermediary, of the big importing merchant house of Calcutta. There has, however, been a marked increase in receipts from sugar and cigarettes giving an additional revenue of about 47 lakhs.

In Karachi the total collection on account of import duties during the year under review amounts to Rs. 620,44 lakhs (a record for the Port) as against 561,60 lakhs in the previous year, the export duties being Rs. 10,49 lakhs as against 10,24 lakhs last year. The principal commodities responsible for this increase in revenue were Sugar, Mineral Oils and cotton piece-goods.

Mr. Sundram also refers to the volume of work which increased the customs houses at the various ports on account of the increase in the receipts.

An interesting development during the year was the shipment the Customs houses at the various ports on account of the increase in the receipts.

An interesting development during the year was the shipment from Karachi to Calcutta of nearly 8,000 tons of locally manufactured white salt valued at Rs. 3,75 lakhs. It is hoped that this new industry will make rapid progress in the near future.—A. P.

ASSURANCES OF CO-OPERATION.

—:o:—

Sir Tej Bahadur And All Parties Conference..

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 19.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was invited by several of his friends to stand for a seat in the Assembly, but it is understood he has declined on the ground that it will interfere with the more important work in connection with the contemplated All Parties Conference.

Sir Tej Bahadur is about to visit several places in that connection. It is understood that he has received encouraging replies from certain Muslim leaders. He is placing himself in touch with other Muslim leaders and leaders of other communities and is receiving assurances of co-operation.

Sir Tej Bahadur is awaiting the decision of the Hindu Maha Sabha in respect of the proposed All Parties Conference before issuing a statement.—A. P.

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EGYPTIAN TREATY IN THE LORDS.

—:o:—

Mr. Snowden's Liking For Journalism.

(BY SUNDER KABADI.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The House of Lords on Wednesday evening by 46 votes to 13 adopted a resolution proposed by Lord Salisbury regretting the "precipitation" of the Government's Egyptian policy. Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Winston Churchill, on the steps of the throne, listened to a debate which was very much like the one in which they themselves had taken slightly different parts in the House of Commons last summer. Lord Lloyd, the ex-High Commissioner, now spoke more in the accents of Mr. Churchill than in those of Mr. Baldwin. He urged the maintenance of a British garrison in Cairo, predicted calamity for Egypt and for British interests, if Egypt took to governing herself, and generally spoke of Egypt and India together as if both stood in the same relation to this country. He made much play with the defence of the Suez Canal, which, he claimed required a garrison of British troops in or near Cairo. He did not explain how this gave Britain a moral right to occupy Egypt against the wishes of the Egyptians; he merely assumed that did so. To guard against an attack from the east, he argued, it was necessary to hold a strong base on the west side of the Canal, and he thought that the danger to the Canal from riots, strikes, and lawlessness in Cairo was even more pressing than that from a hostile country. He failed to realise that he was confusing the putting down of riots in Cairo with the safety of the Canal. Though both Lord Parmoor and Lord Thomson effectively defended the Government's policy, it was Lord Grey of Falloodon who made the reply proper to Lord Lloyd. After dealing with the history of Britain's policy in Egypt, he maintained that after what had hapened it would be most unwise and impracticable to go back to anything like the Cromer regime in Egypt. What Lord Lloyd had said about the protection of the masses in Egypt was diametrically opposed to the policy laid down in the declaration of 1922. The noble Lord deprecated very strongly Lod Lloyd's analogy as between India and Egypt. This was really most dangerous, he said, particularly coming from Lord Lloyd, who had served Great Britain in both the countries. "Egypt", he added warmly, "has never been a part of the British Empire. It is independent. If we got into the same position in Egypt as the Government of 1922 got into we should not be strengthening, but weakening our power to execute our responsibility inside the Empire. Turning to the position of the Sudan, he maintained that the Sudanese would not stand Egyptian Government being reimposed. The provision in the treaty for a battalion of Egyptian troops in the Sudan must be regarded much in the sme was as the flying of the Egyptian flag. That was a recognition that Egypt had an interest in the Sudan, but it must not be any interference in the administration of the country. Egypt must not prevent the Sudan having her share of the Nile water. On the other hand, the Sudan must not be allowed to use the water of the Nile to the extent of starving Egypt. We must not delay the ratification of the treaty. "We do not want to drift back to the trouble which preceded the declaration of 1922", he added. On the broad issue he supported the policy of the late Government, which was being pursued in turn by the present Government. Nevertheless the Peers, for the second time lately, inflicted a defeat on the Government.

MR. SNOWDEN'S PHILOSOPHY.

Mr. Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. William Graham, President of the Board of Trade, were on Saturday night the guests of their fellow-members of the National Union of Journalists at dinner at the Hotel Metropole. Mrs. Snowden and Mrs Graham, Lord Riddell, President of the Newspaper Society, were among those present. A cartoon done as a frontispiece to the menu cards depicted Mr. Snowden holding the key of the Exchequer and Mr. Graham in kilts could keep a tighter hand on a key than you were Yorkshireman." Mr. Nicholas, the President, proposing "Our Guests", said that Mr. Snowden and Mr. Graham were two out of sixteen members of the present Parliament who were members of the National Union of Journalists. Mr. Snowden had been a member since within a year of the Union's foundation. Mr. Nichols recalled that when the Hague Conference was on a Continental description of a Yorkshireman was "A Yorkshireman is a kind of Scotsman only rather more so."

Mr. Snowden observing that he had been a member of the National Union of Journalists for twenty-one years, said that he used to think it an almost impossible task to unite journalists in a trade union. In those days working journalists were like a good many other workers who belonged to the non-manual labouring classes, brani workers who believed that they were rather superior to those who went to work without a collar. Of all the changes that had taken place in the last twenty years none had been more remarkable than the disappearance of snobbery and the merging of classes. To-day class counts for nothing. Social distinctions and differences of wealth count for little. Up to twenty years ago the Government of the country had been regarded as the close preserve of a people who fancied they had a hereditary right to govern. To-day, there are ten members of the Cabinet who were born in humble circumstances and nearly all of the ten never had the advantage of an education much beyond that provided by a primary school. Mr. Snowden said that he had a certain philosophy which might be described in two sentences: "Never imagine difficulties" and "resignation to the inevitable —it is no use worrying about things that that are beyond your power to remove." Saying that he liked journalistic work, Mr. Snowden added: "I like it far better than politics. I have never really taken to politics. The House of Commons has never gripped me. You may ask: "Why are you in it and why do you stick to it?" and the answer is a very easy and simple one. You get into a current very often by accident and it carries you along and it is very difficult for you to reach back. I think that is the explanation of the reason why so many men stick to work and to profession which they do not altogether like. Politics is certainly fascinating. It is exciting at times, but there are two sides of politics, and there is a dark side about which I am not going to speak to-night. But I should feel I was taking a great responsibility if I advised any man to embark on a political career. There are great possibilities of tremendous influence in politics, but there are great temptations, great dangers, and it takes a strong character to resist them.

Mr. Graham recalled a "Punch" cartoon in 1924 in which, in their association at the Treasury, Mr. Snowden was shown as the vinegar, and he (Mr. Graham) as the oil. Those were the days when Mr. Snowden as an orator hypnotised the House and then turned to him and said: "Now, Willie, it's your turn with the Blue Books"... Lord Riddell described himself as a strong trade unionist, "I belong to several trade unions. I am a packer, a newspaper proprietor, a periodical proprieter and, above all, I am a solicitor protected by Act of Parliament."

B. P. Association And Congress Resolution.

—:o:—

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association at a meeting held on Wednesday evening under the presidency of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., passed a resolution condemning the dastardly attempt to wreck His Excellency the Viceroy's train at New Delhi. The Council was of opinion that such acts far from helping India in her efforts for the attainment of Dominion Status retarded her progress towards the fulfilment of her aspirations and alienated the sympathies of foreign nations.

The Council passed another resolution deploring the action of the Indian National Congress in calling upon the country to adopt the goal of Independence and to resort to civil disobedience for attaining it. The resolution further stated the Council was of opinion that, owing to the favourable atmosphere created in the country by the declaration of His Excellency the Viceroy and the announcement of His Majesty's Government of calling a Round Table Conference, it was in the best interests of the country to strive for the largest measure of agreement of all political parties in the country in favour of full Dominion Status, with such reservations in the interim as might be agreed upon by India's representatives at the Round Table Conferen. The Council was further of opinion that for the social, economic and industrial progress of India, her place in the British Commonwealth of Nations was more advantageous than her separation from it and that Dominion Status as defined by the last Imperial Conference secured all the advantages of Independence without involving the country in any disastrous consequences.

The Council passed another resolution expressing its strong disapproval of the resolution of the Congress repudiating the public debt of India and stating that apart from its moral aspect, this action of the Congress would not only seriously affect the credit of the country in the world market upon which the progress of its commerce and industries depended but would drive away indigenous capital out of the country.

CARRY OUT THE CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

—:o:—

An Appeal To Rajasthanies.

The General Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, Rajputana and Central India writes:—

Lahore Congress has inspired new hope and life in the country by declaring Complete Independence as its goal. Now Purna Swaraj is not far distant ideal but practically accessible immediate goal. People of Rajasthan holding as they do rich heritage of unrivalled chivalry and sacrifice will no doubt welcome Congress decision as happy harbinger of new era and spare no pains in rising to the occasion. Congress headed by Mahatma Gandhi and Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru has issued some preparatory orders and expects them to be carried strictly throughout the country for this will give a true index to the preparedness of the country to follow Congress decisions. Congress desires 26th. January to be celebrated as All India Independence Day by holding meetings every where to explain Congress decisions and to obtain consent of people by raising hands and to hoist National Flag. It further desires to carry on vigorous and effective propaganda for Khadi and boycott of foreign cloth and liquor and for upliftment of untouchables. It calls upon all Congress men in legislatures to resign seats and the voters not to go to poles in subsequent elections and to strengthen Congress organisation by enrolling members. None of above steps should present any difficulty in observance except in case of Indian States where National programme can be carried only in parts. There people should devote exclusive attention to spread of Khaddar; removal of untouchability; prohibition of liquor and enrolment of congress members, while people of British area such as Ajmer, Nasirabad, Beawar and Kekri who are free to carry out National programme in full should spare no pains in seeing it successfully carried.

It will give genuine pleasure to Rajasthan people to learn that the newly organised Congress Committee in Ajmer has begun its work in right earnest. It will hold meeting of P. C. C. on 26th January to consider desirability of holding Provincial Political Conference in Easter holidays, to draw up programme of work for the year, to amend where desirable the constitution of P.C.C., to sanction budget for the year, to elect members for Executive and to detail scheme for holding Provincial Khadi Exhibition. It is expected that people of Rajputana, Ajmer-Merwara, Central India and of those living in other provinces will join hands and help P.C.C. with all their might to carry out national programme creditably. In view of the adverse circumstances in which the Congress has been reorganised in the province their responsibility becomes graver and it is hoped they realise it.

HARI BHAU UPADHYAYA,
General Secretary
P. C. C., Rajputana, & Central India, AJMER.

FUNDAMENTAL DISAGREEMENT WITH CONGRESS.

—:o:—

U. P. Muslim Councillors Disapprove Of Lahore Resolution.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 18.

The President of the United Provinces Muslim League and the Muslim members of the U. P. Legislative Council have issued the following statement:—

"We are in fundamental disagreement with the Independence resolution passed by the Indian National Congress. We are strongly of the opinion that the resolution is dangerous; and we hope that our community will take no part in any action by the Congress to effectuate its demands. We have no objection to taking part in any conference that may be summoned for the settlement of the communal problem in response to the appeal of the Indian Liberal Federation meeting at Madras, provided the members chosen to such a conference represent our views and sentiments and the resolutions passed by the All-Parties' Muslim Conference at Delhi on January 1st, 1929, are prominently kept in view by the parties participating in such a conference."—A. P.

"RED" PROPAGANDA IN INDIA.

—:o:—

Plan For General Strike.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

The Labour Correspondent of the "Times" says that notwithstanding the Soviet Government's pledge, "Red" propaganda in India continues.

An open letter has been sent from the Young Communist League to the All-India Youth Congress, he says, declaring that the peasants must be helped to seize the land and get rid of landlords and the workers must be helped to organize strikes.

Preparations are being made for a general strike of the Indian masses, he adds.—"Statesman".

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SECONDARY TRAINING COLLEGE DEVELOPMENT.

—:o:—

EDUCATION WEEK INAUGURATED.

Minister's Assurance Of Govt. Sympathy.

Mulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, the Education Minister, inaugurated the Education Week organised by the Secondary Training College, Bombay, on Saturday afternoon. The function was held in the Hall of the College at Cruickshank Road in the presence of a large gathering including the staff and students of the College. Among those present were Prof. Kazi, Prof. V. G. Rao, Principal Anklesaria, and Miss Gedge.

The Education Minister also declared open an Exhibition of Teachers' Aid, which in his own words was "a birds-eye view of the work the Trianing College was doing". The Exhibition contained interesting exhibits demonstrating the latest methods of imparting instruction.

S. T. COLLEGE DEVELOPMENTS.

Mr. R. P. Kar, Principal of the College, in extending the Education Minister a warm welcome and in asking him to declare the Exhibition open said:—

There have been several new developments in the work of the College this year. A prize fund has been started for this College. The Government have very kindly placed at our disposal the money that was hitherto spent for moral education. The nucleus of a fund for a library for the use of the Secondary Teachers of Bombay has also been supplied by the very kind donation of Mr. Hormasji Palonji Pavri, who has placed certain Government securities at the disposal of the Government. The interest accuring from these will go to purchase books for this library. Other development of the year are (i) use of the gramaphone in the teaching of English and French, (ii) institution of a course of lectures on the aims and achievements of the League of Nations, (iii) introduction of elementary carpentry for all teachers—men and women, (iv) appointment of a Students' Committee for the making of suggestions for the revision of the existing courses of study, and finally the Education Week. I am glad to say that the College is first developing into an institution for research in education in its various aspects.

The amount spent on the Training College is the least, being Rs. 66,000, which is considerably below what other provinces are spending. With the present Staff and accommodation available in this College, and in the College hostel, we cannot take in even one more graduate for training. For training undergraduate teachers we have no facilities similar to those in some of the other provinces in India. No doubt, this College gives a course of evening lectures for the benefit of undergraduate teachers, who wish to go in for the Secondary Teachers' Certificate Examination; but mere attendance at lectures without practice lessons under expert supervision is not a sufficient preparation for the teacher's profession. To ensure that all who are teachers in the higher and lower Secondary Schools should have training, we must increase the output. For this we must have a larger building, a larger staff, a larger hostel and an experimental and a model school and a recurring annual library grant."

EDUCATION MINISTER'S ASSURANCE.

Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, in the course of his presidential speech, assured the gathering on behalf of the Government of Bombay, that special attention was being given to the needs and requirements of an institution of a progressive nature such as the Secondary Teachers' Training College. This was evident from the fact that Government were spending no less than Rs. 66,000 for the maintenance of the institution. That Government attached great value to the useful work being done by the Training College was also reflected in the fact that the institution did not only serve as training ground for teachers in Government schools but also for teachers from aided schools. He pointed out that out of 60 students in the College nearly 50 came from aided schools.

Referring to the Exhibition, which he was asked to declare open, he said, he was glad that the College had started the "Education Week" with a view to acquaint the public with the work of the institution. He recognised the educative value of such exhibitions and wished that the public would take full advantage of it. In conclusion, he reiterated that steps would be taken to keep the institution in the state of best efficiency.

Miss Rustomji moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman after which the function came to a close.

RATIONAL METHODS IN TEACHING.

—:o:—

A Lecture At Andheri.

(From A Correspondent).

ANDHERI, Jan. 16.

The primary teachers—men and women—of the Bombay Suburban District met in conference in the Boys School, Andheri, on Saturday. Mr. Shantaram N. Patel, the Chairman, School Board, presiding. Mr. K. T. Mantri, the Administrative Officer addressed the teachers on "The Necessity and Importance of adopting the Rational Methods of Teaching the young children."

In the course of his address which lasted over one hour and a half, Mr. Mantri, gave several instances from his own experience as to how the present method of teaching that is generally followed in schools is rigid, unintelligible and unpractical, leading to cramming without understanding. He also showed by various illustrations how the same subject can be taught by rational methods, which, make the lesson interesting as well as instructive. "The instincts of play, story-telling, fondness of music, imitation etc., should not be killed but be systematised and led through proper channels", said the lecturer.

He also emphasised the necessity of developing the body of the child by introducing as circumstances permit, some physical exercises and outdoor games, which will train the children to become self-reliant and useful to the society. The moral side of education, moulding the character of the young plastic children, can also be developed by the teacher by his example as well as by occasional emphasising of virtues and condemning the vices of persons about whom they might happen to read. He regretted that while some attempts were made to develop the head, the hand and heart were totally neglected.

He advised the teachers to try as far as possible to teach the children in their charge some training of handicraft which they themselves knew. This will reveal, he said "the natural gift and aptitude of the child."

As regards inadequate salaries, he expressed sympathy with the lot of the teachers, and assured them that the School Board and the District Local Board were keenly alive to the problem and were endeavouring to solve it to satisfaction.

Speeches were also made by other teachers, appreciating the remarks and suggestions of the lecturer and assured the authorities that the teachers would not fail to respond to he efforts made by the Chairman and the Administrative Officer to give new orientation to the whole system of education which is really first of its kind in this District.

PLEA FOR RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The Chairman in his remarks, emphasised the necessity of having some kind of religious instruction in Schools. This can be done by the teachers by utilising a few minutes every day before commencing the daily work, by regularly reciting some religious hymns. He advised the teachers to try to act up to the suggestions given by Mr. Mantri and hoped that in the near future the tone of the schools would be materially improved. The Head Master of the Andheri school thanked the Chairman, the Administrative Officer and his colleagues for the trouble they had taken and the meeting dispersed.

CONGRESS MESSAGE IN BHULESHWAR.

—:o:—

A very largely attended meeting took place on Wednesday at Narnarayen Mandir on Kalbadevi Road under the auspices of the Bhuleshwar Districts Congress Committee. Messrs. S. K. Patil, Hanibhai Desai, Mohanlal Makandas, Narayen Deshpande, Umashanker Dikshit and G. N. Desai were the speakers and they all explained the message of the Congress and asked the people not to lag behind in the nation's fight and help the cause of winning freedom by enlisting as Congress members and joining the District Congress Committee's programme. The Independence Day is also to be celebrated and people were asked to join the procession which the Committee is organizing.

Mr. Vithaldas Jerajani who presided reminded Bhuleshwar people of their active support in the time of last campaign and hoped this year even they would not fail to come to the standard.

As usual the Committee membears are going for enrolment of members on every Sunday and the public are requested to help them in their task.

At late in the night people dispersed with shouts of Vande-Matram.

Some foreign caps were collected and Khadi sold and members enrolled at the meeting which was a special significance of the meeting.

PREPARING FOR STRIKE.

—:o:—

G. I. P. Ry. Men Defermined.

(From A Correspondent.)

A meeting of the G. I. P. Railway workers was held at Kalyan near 'D' Cabin on Monday when Mr. Phadke President of the Kalyan Branch was in the Chair. More than 300 railway workers attended the meeting.

Dr. J. N. Choksey of Bombay, said, the strike to which the railwaymen are forced to resort, due to the dilatory policy of the G. I. P. Railway Agent, was quite legal and the only legitimate means in the hands of the men, because all other constitutional means had been exhausted. He also referred to the resolution, which he had moved in the Bombay Corporation and said, if the Agent agreed to appoint a Committee as per his resolution so much the better, otherwise the responsibility of the consequent strike would solely rest upon the sholders of the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway. He emphasised the necessity of abolishing class distinction and said, that, equal treatment should be meted out to all, irrespective of creed and colour.

Mr. Bhayaji explained the demands of men submitted to the Agent, and the replies received from him, and added that without strike it was impossible for the Railwaymen to get their demands conceded and grievances redressed. The Agent, he said, would find one fine morning a very serious strike, and then, it would be too late for him to mend the matters.

AGAINST A STRIKE.

Mr. Kale of the Staff Union though admitted the utility of the strike said, that the time was not ripe for the same, and as long as the whole staff was not reorganised, the strike would be premature and ill-advised.

Messrs. Marathe, Bhosekar and Bhayaji characterised the speech of Mr. Kale as unworthy of any consideration, and exhorted the men present to obey the mandate of the Union and disregard the advice of "Black-Legs." There was great enthusiasm among the railway-workers.

The president asked the men to be firm in their attitude, and keep away from those individuals who were trying to misguide them and dissnade them to join the strike.

R. I. M. DOCK WORKERS' UNION.

—:o:—

At a meeting of the above Union held on January 16, resolutions were passed for introducing the Palli system; for alleged assault by the police on a worker and for suspending him; and asking for payment of wages of 19 men who were wrongfully suspended for two days.

MANGALORE ST. ALOYSIUS COLLEGE.

—:o:—

"OLD BOYS" CELEBRATE GOLDEN JUBILEE IN BOMBAY.

All the "Old Boys," of St. Aloystus' College, Mangalore, met on Sunday last the to celebrate in Bombay, the Golden Jubilee of the Foundation of their College by the Jesuit Fathers of the Mission of Venice.

There was Solemn High Mass at the Wodehouse Holy Name Church in the morning sung by Rev. Father C. Ghezzi, an Ex-Principal of the College and now Professor of Latin in the St. Xavier's College, Bombay, Father Heras, of St Xavier's College preached the sermon on the occasion, and exhorted the Aloysians not to be carried away by the new attractions of Science in their pursuit of true learning, of which they had such a magnificent foundation at the Mangalore St. Aloysius' College.

"Te Deum" having been sung afterwards in solemn thanksgiving for favours received, the Aloysians and their friends moved to the Town Hall where a reception was held.

Mr. M. S. Noronha, Judge, Court of Small Causes, in a witty speech which evoked fine old memories of the past College teachers and Professors, proposed the chief toast of the day. He paid a tribute of praise to the pioneer work of the Jesuits of the Bombay Mission, who leaving their work in the St. Xavier's College, went to distant Mangalore in the early eighties.

Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai.

Dewan Bahadur Pai stressed the seconded the toast of the College. need for a Karnataka University and stated that his old College would serve as an excellent foundation and nucleus to the proposed institution.

Mr. F. A. C. Rebello stated that the "Old Boys" of the College were to be found in every walk of life in India and in every nook and corner.

Lt.-Col. R. R. Row, M.D., an Old Boy of the College, gave expression to his grateful feelings towards the Mangalore Jesuit Fathers to whom he owed everything.

LONGING TO GO TO "HIS FIRST LOVE."

Father Ghezzie, expressed his sorrow on leaving the field of his "first love" whence he had been transported to Poona and now to Bombay and stated amidst applause that he longed to go back to his "first love" in Mangalore. He impressively recalled to mind his younger days when as a young boy in Italy of the age of nine he had been stirred up by the glamour of the work of the Jesuit Fathers in Mangalore and had wishhed at so tender an age to come out to India.

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DEFYING POLICE ORDER.

—:o:—

AN ADVOCATE FINED RS. 10.

Mr. B. E. Tata, an Advocate, was fined Rs. 10 by Major S. K. Engineer, Hon. Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday morning. The evidence showed that at the Esplanade Maidan, when H. E. the Viceroy was reviewing the troops on Wednesday last, Police Constable No. 889-A was on duty, and asked the accused not to cross the limit of the cordon as that space was reserved for those who possessed passes. The accused, it is alleged, kicked the constable on his knee and defied his order.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said he did not defy the police order, but while he was going back the constable abused him, caught hold of his collar and took him to the police station. He was an educated man and it was not likely that he would assault the constable.

Another Police Constable No. 2133 substantiated the complainant's evidence.

The Magistrate believed the prosecution story and fined the accused Rs. 10.

INQUESTS HELD LAST YEAR.

—:o:—

CORONER'S REPORT TO GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

The Coroner has submitted his annual report to the Government of Bombay in regard to the inquests held in 1929 which shows that 342 inquests were held during the past year on 944 bodies against 696 in 1928. 247 murders were committed in the city which included 150 deaths due to riot. 13 deaths were due to offences less than culpable homicide, and 33 deaths were caused by rash acts. Burning fatalities took for their toll 93 lives, out of which eight were due to suicide. 60 per cent. of these were among women, mostly Gujeratis. Out of 105 cases of suicide, 70 were Hindus, 13 Parsis, 13 Mahomedans and 9 Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Jews.

546 deaths were due to accidents which covered accidents in docks, or by tramway or fall from the houses, except 94 which were caused on the railway lines and 52 by motor cars.

Lady Heneker, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Pendarves Lory and Colonel W. M. Macleod lunched at Government House Bombay on Friday.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes attended the Byculla Club Ball on Friday.

GRIEVANCES OF KUMTA AND UPLAND COTTON-GROWERS.

SOUTHERN CONTRACT MADE A DEAD ONE

Millowners' Suggestion To E. I. C. A.

The following letter addressed by the Secretary of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, to the Secretary of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., supports the argument advanced in these columns of including Kumpta and Upland cottons in the Broach Hedge contract. It further throws light on the necessity of revising the number of existing hedge contracts so as to reduce their number or to widen their scope. The Board of the East India Cotton Association should no longer be allowed to have its own arbitrary ways. The brokers have their own grievances which remain unredressed for a long time past, as can be seen from the utter absence of any forward trading at Sewri. The views of the Millowners laid before the E. I. C. A. on several occasions seem to have produced no effect. The most deplorable plight of Indian cotton-growers can not be tolerated any more under the so-called monopoly of the East India Cotton Association. The meetings of the Board are held behind "purdah", and rarely does it invite opinions of interested parties. So far no statements regarding its attitude on vital and important questions have been issued. In short has done nothing for clear and intelligent understanding among various institutions connected with our cotton trade. Will the Board of the East India Cotton Association show a way how to hedge Kumpta and Upland Cottons, when the Southern Contract is a dead contract for all practical purposes?

MILL-OWNERS' LETTER TO E. I. C. A.

The following is the text of the letter addressed to the Secretary, The East Indian Cotton Association, Ltd., Bombay, by the Bombay Mill-owners' Association:—

"I am directed by the Committee of the Association to inform you that they have had under consideration for some time past, the question of bringing to your notice the necessity of revising the number of existing hedge contracts so as to reduce their number or to widen their scope.

It will be remembered that the views of the Association in this matter have been laid before your Board on several occasions, notably in 1926, when trading in July Fine Oomra Contract was prohibited by a resolution passed by your Board. The Committee of the Association submitted that even if it was not possible to widen all the hedge contracts, the time had come when the Oomra Fine Hedge Contract should be widened so as to allow cotton one full class below the basis of the contract to be included. Towards the end of 1927, the Committee of the Association drew the attention of your Board to the recommendations made by the Tariff Board in this behalf, to the egect that as a preliminary step towards the attainment of the ideal of a single hedge contract, another attempt should be made to get the Representative Committee of your Association to adopt the proposals made in 1925 by Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., which, in the words of the Tariff Board, represented a reasonable and workable compromise which had been accepted by your Board. But these proposals were rejected by the Representative Committee of your Association. Again, in 1928, the Committee of the Association, on a reconsideration of the proposals of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., suggested their acceptance to your Board, subject to certain modifications.

The Committee of the Association have recently had the advisability of including Kumpta and Upland cottons in the Broach Hedge Contract brought to their notice by the Managing Director of the Hubli Co-operative Cotton Sale Society, Ltd. The Committee understand that the question has been the subject matter of correspondence between him and your Association.

My Committee desire me to say that they entirely agree with the contention advanced by the traders and cultivators of this type of cotton that they receive no protection in the futures market so long as these cottons remain tenderable against the Southern Hedge Contract. They are of the opinion that these cottons should be included in the Broach Hedge Contract in order adequately to safeguard their interests. With reference to the Southern Contract, my Committee wish to point out that it is for all practical purposes a dead contract, inasmuch as, it is not traded in to any appreciable extent on the Bombay market. In conceding their claim my Committee are of opinion that your Association will be giving direct encouragement to the good work done by the Co-operative Cotton Sale Societies in conjunction with the Government Agricultural Department in their attempts to improve the strain of cotton in these tracts by the supply of pedigree seed. The Committee believe that it may also be likely that their inclusion in the Broach Hedge Contract may tend to do away with a number of existing malpractices to which these cottons are at present subject, and which serve as a barrier to obtaining supplies of unmixed Kumptas in the Bombay market.

The Committee of the Association would like once again in this connection to impress on your Board the harm that has been done to genuine trading interests by the Board's policy of hitherto refusing to reduce the number of Hedge Contracts and would, at this juncture, like to urge on your Board to take steps to amend the Rules of your Association regarding Hedge Contracts, which would permit of Kumptas and Uplands being tendered against the Broach Contract.

KUMPTA AND UPLAND COTTON.

Questions In Bombay Council.

Rao Bahadur S. R. Kambli M.L.C., has given notice of the following questions for the forthcoming session of the Bombay Legislative Council:—

1. Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) Whether the Kumpta and Upland cotton is tenderable against Broach hedge contract by the rules of the East India Cotton Association?

(b) If not what are the reasons of the East India Cotton Association for not accepting Kumpta and upland cotton as tenderable against Broach hedge contract?

(c) Is Dholleras, Khadi-Viramgaum, Punjab-American cotton tenderable against Broach hedge contract according to the rules of the East India Cotton Association?

(d) Is not Kumpta and Upland recognised by the Indian Central Cotton Committee as of a superior staple to Dholleras, Khadi-Viramgaum and the Punjab-American cotton?

(e) Is not Kumpta and Upland recognised by the Indian Central Cotton Committee as losing less than Dholleras in blow room loss?

(f) What are the reasons of the East India Cotton Association for accepting Dholleras as tenderable against Broach Hedge Contract in spite of containing a staple inferior to that of Kumpta and Upland and in spite of its losing more in blow room loss than Kumpta and Upland?

2. Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) Whether representations have been received by the East India Cotton Association or by its office-bearers from the Managing Committee of the Co-operative Cotton Sale Society Hubli to recognise Kumpta and Upland as tenderable against Broach hedge contract.

(b) If so; when ? And with what results?

(c) Will Government be pleased to interfere in the matter so as to secure the benefits to the Kumpta and Upland tenderable against Broach hedge contract?

3. Is the Government aware:—

(a) That the Southerns are unnegotiable and in fact a dead contract?

(b) Is the Government aware that the Kumpta and Upland are tenderable only as against the Southern? viz., against dead contract?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to relieve the Kumpta and Upland cotton growers and merchants in this respect by removing disabilities imposed upon Kumpta and Upland cottons?

4. (a) Is the Government aware of the heavy losses year after year to cultivators of Kumpta and Upland traders thereof on account of its not being tenderable against Broach Hedge Contract?

(b) If so: what is the estimate of such losses for each of the last three years?"

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NINE MEN BURIED.

MORE VICTIMS TO GOLD.

Fresh Tragedy At Nundydroog.

MADRAS, Jan. 18.

An Orgaum correspondent reports that a serious rockburst occurred in Nundydroog mine on Friday afternoon and nine workmen have been buried under debris. Rescue operations are proceeding vigorously.—A P.

THE CRISIS IN INDIA.

(Continued from page 6.)

you understand in the West that it is the height of injustice to turn us out of your own lands and then come with violence into ours to dictate to us what we shall do?"

THE HIDDEN CAUSES.

I remember once travelling back from Pretoria to Durban and going along the train to the coach reserved for coloured people and entering into conversation, through an interpretor, with an old Zulu Chief who had just been present at a Conference to meet General Hertzog. He was lying back sick at heart and groaning with inward pain. "You have taken away," he cried, "all our lands; you have insulted us; will you take away the sky also?" That cry seemed to come from the very inmost heart of the East and when it is accompanied by agrarian distress indescribably acute among millions of the human race it forebodes infinite trouble. For these surging tumults within the breast are fraught with critical peril if once they pass beyond the threshold into active life. Yet to suppress them still further by force is only to make the final explosion greater. To use a parallel metaphor, violent repression merely adds fuel to the fire. What is needed among Western statesmen is to seek out the hidden causes of the inflammation which is doing all the mischief. To apply force at such a juncture is to act like some brutal school master, who thrashes the sensitive pupil instead of finding out the mental pain from which he suffers.

PRE-WAR MENTALITY.

If this diagnosis is correct—and I have studied the symptoms at close quarters for many years—then there is clearly needed something much bigger than anything that is being devised or decided to-day to meet the crisis in the East. Just as naval disarmament cannot be undertaken by any one power alone in isolation, so what I may venture to call crucial disarmament needs a world conference. It cannot be effected by the effort of one country alone, however important. To put the matter in a more concrete form, the conflict between India and Great Britain cannot be settled by any patchwork peace. It is part of a much greater conflict of ideals between the East and the West. To let each Western nation go on doing just what it likes with Asia, in each special corner of its own, is really to go back once more to the old selfish view of absolute national sovereignty in its most vicious form. All that is ment by the World Court, the League of Nations, and the Kellogg Pact, is stultified by such an attitude of mind. Historically it belongs entirely to our pre-war mentality. It comes down to us from the old evil days of buccaneers, conquistadores and world plunder.

Much else has to be shaken off besides. If war is to be renounced, as an instrument of national policy, then the forcible suppression of any minority, or any weaker race, must be renounced as a form of war; for such forcible suppression differs in no essential respect from war itself. The retention of one country or colony by war as a 'possession', must cease. The only ultimate basis of world peace is the formula, that no country shall be held in the control or protection of another without its own free will and consent.

All India Spinners' Association

The Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association, Ahmedabad, writes:—

"The time for receipt of Nomination papers for the ensuing election of three members to the Board of Trustees of the All-India Spinners' Association has been extended upto the 31st instant. The candidates are requested to send their nomination papers so as to reach the Central Office at Ahmedabad on or before the 31st instant."

BOMBAY CITY MUNICIPALITIES ACT AMENDMENT.—A "Bombay Government Gazette" states that Mr. Syed Miraji Muhammad Shah has signed the report of the Select Committee on Bill No. 24 of 1929 (a Bill further to amend the Bombay City Municipalities Act, 1925).

BELGAUM NEWS.

Support To Congress.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Jan. 14.

None of the prominent Congressmen from this place had gone to attend the Lahore Congress. The Hon. Mr. Belvi had gone over to the Mysore side for a change. Mr. Gangadharrao was detained owing to the illness of his revered mother who died on the night of Friday, the 3rd instant, at Kumri Ashram. Very pious and saintly of disposition, her very presence served as blessing and inspiration for the recent constructive activities of Mr. Gangadharrao at the Ashram.

The Congress resolutions have, on the whole, been received with general approbation. The Hon. Mr. Belvi, though he deplores very much the boycott of the Councils is as a strict disciplinarian that he has obeyed the command of his leader Pandit Motilal, tendered his resignation of the Assembly seat very soon. Messrs. Angadi and Chikodi, both of the local Council, have not been elected on the Congress ticket. Yet Mr. Chikodi being more of Nationalist persuasion can, it is hoped, be persuaded to come in line with the Congress programme. The "Tarun Bharat" and the "United Karnatak", the prominent Canarese and Marathi weeklies of the place, have written articles applauding the Congress decisions and seem to be eager to support all Congress propaganda in pursuance of them.

The Kadchi Temple defilement incident has stirred the Jain community here to its very depths. Mr. Ankale, pleader, had gone over to Kadchi along with the inquiry committee of the community and is now trying hard to enlist support of the general public with a view to make the authorities realise the danger of indirectly allowing people to wound the religious susceptibilities of the Jains.

Rao Saheb Gajendragadkar, the late Karbhari of Jamkhandi State, Rao Saheb Kini, Hon. Cantonment Magistrate, Belgaum, Mr. Dalvi, Public Prosecutor, and some others as directors have decided to float "the Belgaum Bank" with a view mainly to help and advance the trade and commerce of the Belgaum District. This, being the first local enterprise of its kind, is expected to command brisk business and grow into a flourishing concern very soon. The visit of the Banking Enquiry Committee to this place next month is expected.

The people of Shahapur—a suburb of Belgaum and a taluka place of the Sangli State are showing great jubilation over the news that their enlightened ruler has decided to pay an official visit to their place during the month of April next. It was in 1920 that the last the Chief Saheb attended any public ceremonial at Shahapur. Then he confirmed the right of electing its own President on the Shahapur Municipality. People are eagerly awaiting to know what further rights they will be grated this time.

DHOLKA YOUTH LEAGUE.

"Death Dinner."

A Dholka correspondent writes:

"A Papodhan Brahmin youth died leaving a young widow of sixteen, after whom a grand dinner was going to be given by his elder brother, who was requested by the President Mr. Shankar Prasad Trivedi not to give such death dinner. Pamphlets requesting the caste fellows of the deceased to abstain from such dinner were distributed by the President and members. About fifty per cent. success was achieved by the Dholka Youth League, in sending back, the persons coming for dinner, after peaceful picketing."

All-India Goshala Conference, Allahabad.

The first session of the All-India Goshala Conference is going to be held at Allahabad during the Kumbha Mela on January 27, 28 and 29. The object of the Sammelan is to organise all existing Goshalas and Pinjara-poles, and find out how best to solve the problem of cow protection in India. There are about 1,200 Goshalas in India, the annual expenses of which amount to more than a crore of rupees, but in spite of this vast sum being spent for that cause the cattle wealth of India is diminishing day by day. Where, there is one Goshala or Pinjarapole in a town, there exist at least two or three slaughter-houses. To consider all these objects the Conference is being held.

Free Distribution Of Books.

The following booklets will be given free on the occasion of the Navavidhan Jubilee. Plase apply with one anna postage stamp to Sj. Jnananjan Neogi, "Peace Cottage", 34, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta:—(1) "Keshub Chander Sen and his times"; (2) "Max Muller on Ram Krishna and Keshub"; and (3) Keshub Chander Sen—a study.

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INCREASED MOTOR TAXES

Chamber Of Commercis Protest

The Secretary to the Chamber writes to the Government, among other things:

My Committee have carefully considered the proposals and are of opinion that the proposed increases are excessive, and they would in particular protest against the proposed charges for renewal of licenses and registrations.

In this connection I am to draw your attention to the fact that at the annual general meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon held at Cawnpore in December 1926 the following resolution proposed by this Chamber, was carried unanimously:—

"That in view of the increasing use of motor vehicles of all descriptions in this country for commercial, industrial and private purposes this Association is of the opinion.

1. That a Central Road Board should be created to advise upon and control a general road policy for the whole of India.

2. That the import duty on motor vehicles should be reduced as soon as possible.

3. That a special vehicle tax should be levied in all provinces where necessary, the proceeds of which should be devoted exclusively to the improvement, maintenance and construction of roads and bridges."

Early in 1927 the import duty on motor cars was reduced from 30 per cent. to 20 per cent. 'ad valorem' and that on tyres from 30 per cent. to 15 per cent.

3. On 9th February 1927 at a meeting of the Council of State the following resolution on the subject of road development was unanimously adopted:—

"That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council to appoint a Committee, including members of both Houses of the Central Legislature, to examine the desirability of developing the road system of India, the means by which such development could be most suitably financed, and to consider the formation of a Central Road Board for the purpose of advising in regard to, and co-ordinating the policy in respect of, road development in India."

This recommendation was accepted and the Government of India, after consultation with Provincial Governments, appointed the Indian Road Development Committee to inquire into the matter. This Committee finally submitted their report in the latter part of 1928, and the Assembly accepted their main recommendation that an additional tax of 2 annas per gallon on motor spirit should be imposed for special allocation to road development.

It is not so long ago that the Legislative Assembly accepted the Road Development Committee's main recommendation that an additional tax of two annas per gallon should be imposed on motor spirit for special allocation to road development. This recommendation as stated previously had the approval of my Committee.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE ON HIGH SEAS.

LASHKAR'S COMPLAINT OF ATTEMPTED MURDER.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

Story of how a member of a steamer's crew was thrown overboard while on the high seas, how he clung to a floating tree for nearly three days, and was eventually washed ashore was related to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate who is engaged in hearing a case against two lashkars, Azidullah and Ismail Tindal, of S. S. "Mandosor" on a charge of attempted murder. The victim, Abdul, was a fireman on the s.s. "Mandosor" and it is alleged he was thrown overboard by the first accused with the assistance of two tindals for not paying bribe to Waziz who was the sarang. Abdul floated on for nearly three days, and was found lying on the seabeach near Thakur Chowk alongside a tree which had also been washed ashore and to which Abdul had clung. He was found by a local fisherman who nursed him for three days. Abdul, subsequently, lodged a complaint that he was thrown overboard, off Saugor Point, on the morning of October 3 last.—A. P.

Late Mr. Setlur.

BANGALORE, Jan. 10.

It is with regret I have to report the death of the late Mr. S. S. Setlur, a prominent advocate yesterday at his residence. His death severs a prominent publicist and a jurist and politician. He was for some time a Judge of the Chief Court, Mysore but soon reverted to the bar. The late Mr. Setlur was a man of high culture and scholarship and for a time filled the Professor's chair at the Law College Bombay. He was a staunch Congressman. He leaves behind him, his young wife six sons and three daughters to bemourn his loss.—"Swarajya"

MR. B. T. DESAI & CONGRESS MANDATE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is rather surprising that Mr. B. T. Desai should require an interview to declare his views in the manner he has done about the Council boycott. But what is more surprising is his desire to stick to the Council for some time at least. I fail to understand any appreciable difference between his attitude and that of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta who does not want "toadies and flunkies" to take his place. Still he wants the Provincial Congress Committee to start a campaign against the rebels. I may tell him that the B.P.C.C. has got many more important things to do, which it has already taken in hand and is devoting its special attention. The Congress need not indulge itself in any campaign of vilification or vituperation against anybody. If Mr. B. T. Desai is really sincere and want to obey the Congress mandate in the real sense of it he can not but resign his Council membership immediately. I request him to do so and join to carry out the constructive programme of the National Congress.—Yours, etc.

ABID ALI JAFERBHAI.

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BOMBAY MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1930.

SCHOONER'S PLIGHT IN MOUNTAINOUS SEAS.

Literally Blown Across The Atlantic.

TOWED BY STEAMER AFTER 7 WEEKS' DRIFTING.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Rugby.—The three masted British schooner "Neptune", second of Saint Johns (Newfoundland) wooden vessel of 126 tons, has been towed into the Tobermory Bay west coast of Scotland, by the lighthouse steamer "Hesperus", after remarkable adventures. She was literally blown across the Atlantic in a wrong direction. The "Neptune" left Saint Johns on November 29th, on a coastal voyage of 100 miles, to Newtown, Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland. She was within 30 miles of her intended port when she was compelled by head winds to make for the open sea. Her crew were Captain Mate, a crew of three and five passengers, including one woman. Without warning came a hurricane before which the ship was driven helplessly. The Captain had no idea of his bearings. With boats and bulwarks smashed, the deck house washed away and only two spokes left in the steering wheel, the "Neptune" was at the mercy of mountainous seas for seven weeks. The vessel was well provisioned, but there was the anxiety that water might run out which eventually became a grave possibility. At last a rocky coast was seen ahead. It was Arbnamurchan Point. The schooner's distress was observed from a lighthouse which signalled to the steamer "Hesperus".—B. O. W.

MEETING OF ARAB MONARCHS.

—:o:—

British High Commissioner To Accompany Faisal.

IRAQUI-NEJD TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Baghdad.—The Iraqui press and public are very much elated at the forthcoming Conference between King Faisal and King Ibn Saud.

King Faisal will be accompanied by the High Commissioner or other British representative, and also three members of the Iraq Cabinet.

The meeting of the Arab monarchs at Ai Saffa, the desert township, is certain to be picturesque. It is reported that the Iraq-Nejd Treaty of Friendship and exchange of diplomatic representatives will be among subjects for discussion.—Reuter.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN PANCH MAHALS.

—:o:—

Organization Of Khadi Bazars.

A press note issued by the All-India Spinners' Association states: January 26, will be celebrated as the day of Purna Swaraj (Complete Independence) throughout the length and breadth of India. A Khadi Bazar will be held at Dohad on the Independence Day and henceforth arrangements will be made to hold Khadi Bazars in every part throughout the whole Panchmahal District.

The Khadi Bhandar of Bombay has proposed to send khadi of different varieties for this purpose. All Khadi will be sold at Bombay Bhandar rates.

This work has been taken up by the Bombay Khadi Bhandar, at the pressing invitation and kind help of Sjt. Thakkar and Sjt. Laxmidas Shreekant of the Bheel Seva Mandal, Dohad.

Death Of Mrs. B. J. Padsha.

—:o:—

We regret to announce death of Mrs. B. J. Padsha which occurred at the Taj Mahal Hotel, on Saturday morning. She had been ailing for some months and was under the treatment of her son (Dr. Padsha).

She was the wife of Mr. B. J. Padsha of Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd. and was a cultured lady. She leaves behind two sons and a daughter. One of her sons is connected with the Tata Steel Company, Ltd., Calcutta.

Death Of Sahibzada Aftab Ahmed Khan.

—:o:—

ALIGARH, Jan. 18.

Death has occurred of Sahibzada Aftab Ahmed Khan, ex-Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh University.—A. P.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

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Resignations From Legislatures.

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DELHI, Jan. 17.

Legislative Department: Mr. E. B. Howell (Foreign Secretary has been nominated as a member of the Legislative Assembly vice Sir Denys Bray resigned.

The following have resigned membership in the Legislative Assembly:—

Dwarka Pershad Misra (U. P.) Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar (Madras) Mr. S. C. Datta (Assam) Mr. Shanmukhan Chetty (Madras), Mr. Shervani (U. P.), Mr. S. P. Sinha (Behar), Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai (U. P.), Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar (Madras), Mr. Belvi (Bombay.

Mr. Rampershad Narain Sahi (Official) has been nominated to the Assembly vice Shamnarain Singh resigned. Mr. G. W. Chambers (non-official) has been nominated to the Assembly vice Mr. G. L. Winterbotham resigned.

Resignations have been notified from the Council of State by Shah Zubir, Dr. Rama Raju, Mr. Ramdas Pantulu. Notifications for bye-elections have been gazetted in respect of constituencies represented by Mr. T. Prakasam, Mr. Dwarka Pershad Misra, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Lala Hansraj, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Srinivas Iyengar, and Mr. S. C. Datta. Notification has also been gazetted for the Council of State bye-elections in respect of constituencies represented by Mr. Mahendra Pershad, Seth Govinddas, Mr. Rama Pershad Mukarji, Mr. Kumar Shanker Rey Chowdhery and ShahZubr.

Foreign and Political Department: Lt.-Col. C. G. Crosthwaite is granted leave for ten months. Lt.-Col. F. E. Wilson I.M.S. is posted as Residency Surgen, Kashmere.

Department of Education, Health and Lands: Lt.-Col. R. C. N. Janney becomes Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India.

Railway Department: Mr. T. G. Russell is confirmed as Chief Commissioner of Railway vice Sir Clement Hindley resigned.—A. P.

It is understood that Mr. Chowdhry Khaleeq Uzzaman, Chairman of the Municipal Board of Lucknow, will stand as an Independent candidate for the Assembly in place of Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai who has resigned in obedience of Congress Mandate.

Sheik Mushir Hussain Kidwai, former member of the Assembly, is also likely to contest this seat.—A. P.

Daily Weather Report.

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POONA, Jan. 19.

The weather continues to be dry over the country except for quarter of an inch rain at Palamkottah. The western disturbance has been feeble.

Forecast: Generally dry weather is likely to continue.

Earthquake Report: Earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about five thousand five hundred miles away was recorded by Bombay Seismographs at twelve hours forty-six minutes on Saturday the 18th January.—A. P.

ALLEGED BARODA POLICE OUTRAGE.

—:o:—

TWO GIRLS REPORTED DEAD.

Appeal To Gaikwar.

The Secretary, Indian States' People's Conference writes:—

The Baroda Praja Mandal has gathered important statements in connection with the alleged outrages by the Baroda Police on Koli Labourers of the Dharangadra State who had camped at Asoj, a village near Baroda, on their way to earn their daily bread by finding work.

The Police, in the course of their search in connection with a theft reported to have taken place at a neighbouring village, are alleged to have attacked and assaulted this party which consisted of about 25 males, and 25 females and children.

DEATH FROM ASSAULT?

Two girls are reported to have died as a result of the alleged police assault. The Secretary, Baroda Praja Mandal has reported the whole matter to the General Secretary of the Indian States' People's Conference, Bombay, who has by a telegram drawn the attention of the Gaekwar to the above reports and requested him to institute an inquiry into the matter.

The latest telegram of the Secretary, Baroda Praja Mandal, states that the District Magistrate has ordered prosecutions. The People of Indian States in Bombay and elsewhere who are considerably agitated over the reported outrage, earnesty hope that His Highness will soon take necessary steps to pacify the intense public feeling.

LOCATION OF MEDICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

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Medical Profession To Be Consulted.

DELHI, Jan. 17.

The Standing Finance Committee concluded its business this afternoon. Interest centred round the Government proposals in connection with the location of Central Medical Research Institute at Dehradun and allied matters.

Dr. Moonje, at whose instance the proposals had been deferred consideration, pointed out that the independent medical profession had practically unanimously expressed itself against the location of the institute at Dehradun and if Dehradun was persisted in it would result in alienating the sympathy of the profession and hence it was likely to prove harmful. Dr. Moonje and some other members, urged that the posts of Chief Director and Directors of different sections of the institute should be publicly advertised and a recruiting board including representatives of the independent medical profession, be composed.

Government informed the Committee that they would postpone the question of location of the institute and give careful consideration to the proposal for a conference between Sir Mohamed Habibullah and representatives of all the India Medical Association. Meanwhile they assured the Committee that steps would be taken to constitute a Recruiting Board in such a manner as would ensure representation of the independent medical profession. On these assurances the Committee sanctioned the proposed expenditure.

Similarly regarding the schemes of assistance to aeroclub of India and Light Aeroplane Clubs the Committee agreed to the expenditure on the assurance that efforts would be made from the beginning for the training of Indians in the workshop to be established and by providing scholarships.—A. P.

NAVAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

A GOOD OMEN FOR FUTURE.

American Delegates Optimistic.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Rugby.—Mr. Stimson, chief American delegate to the Naval Conference, met a large gathering of Press representatives yesterday evening, and made a short informal statement. He remarked that the landing of American delegation at Plymouth Town which had peculiarly interesting associations for Americans was a good omen of the future. He said his private talk with Mr. MacDonald had been very pleasant, and added that the American delegates would call formally on the Prime Minister at 10, Downing Street, today. He intended to meet the delegates of the other Powers before the Conference; and would probably meet the representatives of France and Italy to-morrow. The American delegates were full of hope that the Conference would be successful.

FRENCH DELEGATION.

M. Briand arrived from Paris this evening. Mr. Tardieu, the French Premier, arrives from the Hague, tomorrow morning. M. Leygues and other French delegates travel from Paris to-morrow.—B. O. W.

UPCOUNTRYMAN RUNS AMOK.

—:o:—

Kills One And Injures Several.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.

The story of an up-countryman running amok and stabbing several people in Alam Bazar, Calcutta suburbs, while invoking Goddess Kali, was narrated in the Court of the Second Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Barrackpore. It was alleged that Mahabir Tatoar, who is charged with culpable homicide, came out of his house one night armed with a sacrificial knife for the purpose of invoking Goddess Kali. He went on brandishing the knife and stabbed a number of persons whom he met and inflicted injuries necessitating their removal to hospital where one of the victims, Gour Sha, died. The man was ultimately secured by the inhabitants of the locality with the help of beat constables. He too sustained injuries in the course of the scuffle preceding his arrest.

The hearing was adjourned.—A. P.

ENHANCEMENT OF MOTOR LICENSE FEES.

—:o:—

Karachi Drivers' Protest.

KARACHI, Jan. 18.

At a meeting of the Karachi Motor Drivers under the presidency of Naraindas Anandjee, President, Karachi Motor Drivers' Union, resolutions were passed strongly protesting against Bombay Government's proposals to enhance motor license and registration fees as unjust and inequitable burden on motor drivers, and asking Government to abandon the proposals forthwith.

The Karachi Municipality has also unanimously passed a resolution protesting against the resolution.

PRESS COMMENT.

The "Daily Gazette" says:—It is no secret that Bombay Government is finding it difficult to make both ends meet, and if the urgently needed revenue is not to be raised in this way what other less noxious increase of taxation can be suggested? Nobody loves the tax-gatherer but if great national developments and better and more extended national services are to be attempted public must provide money one way or the other.—A. P.

INDORE MARRIAGE SENSATION.

—:o:—

VICEROY'S AGENT INTERVENES.

Order Against Bhandarkar.

INDORE, Jan. 18.

Interesting further developments have taken place in regard to the Hindu-Muslim marriage at Indore:—

Mr. Dongre on behalf of the girl's mother Jayabai Bhand moved the District Court under Sections 12 and 25 of the Guardian and Wards Act asking for immediate restoration of the minor from the custody of Mr. Bhandarkar.

The District Judge after recording some evidence and hearing Mr. Dongre granted the petition. The order was immediately served on Mr. Bhandarkar, but the latter stated in reply that the girl was no longer with him on the 17th.

An application under Section 45 of the same Act was made alleging that Mr. Bhandarkar was not complying with the order of the Court and therefore, should be sent to civil jail.

The Judge has issued a rule calling upon Mr. Bhandarkar to appear before him on the 20th and show cause why he should not be dealt with under Section 45 of the Guardian and Wards Act.

AGENT INTERVENES.

It is further reported that the Agent to the Governor-General had called Mrs. Jayabai Dhand and her son and after hearing them gave them certain assurance. It is said that they were asked to appear before him on the 18th also.

LADY SYKES' BROTHER IN AIR ACCIDENT.

—:o:—

Head Slightly Injured: Forced To Land At Athens.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

An Athens message reports that a British Aeroplane piloted by Mr. Harrington Law, son of Bonar Law, and brother of Lady Sykes wife of the Governor of Bombay, made a forced descent near Desphina yesterday. Mr. Law left Lympne on the 12th December flying alone to Bombay. Mr. Law was slightly injured in the head. The machine is being repaired.—Reuter.

M. L. C. MOBBED?

—:o:—

Alleged Excesses At Bahadarpur.

DHULIA, Jan. 18.

Mr. S. V. Pathan wires:—

Mr. Abdul Aziz Shaikh, M. L. C., was mobbed on the 16th instant by some Hindus of Bahadarpur (Parola Taluka) where he had gone with a photographer and a few friends to take photos of the deserted houses of those helpless Mahomedans who had to flee from the village due, it is alleged to excesses of some Hindus. The photographer had hardly taken six photographs when the party was surrounded, by a mob of about 200 persons who, it is alleged, did not allow more photographs to be taken. It is alleged the photographer was roughly handled and some of the persons in the mob tried to snatch away his negatives.

Information has been lodged with the D. S. P., who is investigating into the affair.

PLIGHT OF AGRICULTURISTS.

The tale of Bahadurpur Mahomedan agriculturists is a woeful one. During the last season they lost their crop. Most of it was either stolen or grazed at nights. Some of their deserted houses have been demolished or burnt and from some houses doors and door-frames have been taken away.

"TEMPLES ARE FOR THE OPPRESSED AND LOWLY."

Rajagopalachari's Trenchant Attack On Hindu "Diehards."

There was a largely attended public meeting in the Gandhi Chowk at Wardha on Friday last when Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar spoke on the constructive programme. Seth Jamnalalji presided.

"I am going to speak to you to-night," said Mr. Rajagopalachariar, "about two great sins committed in our land. The one is selling intoxicating liquor and making beasts of human beings. The Prohibition Movement conducted by the Congress, as one of the principal items of its constructive programme, is directed against this.

THAT SIN!

The other sin is the sin of considering some of our own people as worse than beasts and calling them untouchables. The movement against untouchability is directed against this evil. Removal of untouchability does not, need not, mean mixing up by marriage and partaking of food at the same board. Removal of untouchability means that we must treat the so-called untouchables as worthy and equal members of the community.

There are temples, wells, schools, roads, etc. and in all these, untouchables should be treated just like any other people in India. Remember that when we resolve to remove untouchability it does not mean that we condemn our ancestors as foolish people. What may have been right and justifiable in those days may not be right and justifiable to-day. We need not quarrel about our ancestors. We have to settle our present difficulties.

WHAT ARE TEMPLES FOR?

We are all united in the feeling that we must work together and be one nation. And we cannot be one nation if we do daily injustice to a part of the nation. Just analyse the question of temples for one moment. What are temples for? They are for the poor, for the oppressed, for the lowly, and the miserable. They are for those that are broken by sorrow, trouble and grief more than for the rich, the happy, the comfortable. Hospitals are for the sick, schools for the ignorant. So temples are for the unhappy, for the poor who want so greatly the help of God. Put your hands on your heart and tell me now who wants the help of God more, the untouchable or the touchable? To close the temple against the untouchable is like closing the breasts of the mother against her own hungry child. Are you going to tell us that God is there, and that the untouchable may worship Him from outside without going into the temple?

WHAT HINDUS SHOULD DO

If we, the cultured folk, are not philosophers enough to remain in our own homes and need to go to temples and worship God, do you think that the untouchables are philosophers and can worship from outside the temple walls? Would it not be like saying that healthy people alone may go into the hospitals, the sick people may get their medicines from somewhere else?

If Government puts up a board in front of its hospitals to-day saying "No admittance for sick people, only those who are healthy may come in" would it not be foolishness? But that is just what Hindu society is doing in respect of its temples.

We must reverse this rule. We must allow the untouchables to go into the temples and the touchables and philosophers may remain outside if they choose. If we do so we will have done justice and we will have purified our religion by ridding it of its excrescence. This is what Seth Jamnalal Bajaj is doing. It is a small thing that I should congratulate him. His achievement has exceeded the most sanguine expectations. But there is no limit to what a sincere man can achieve.

REMOVE UNTOUCHABILITY.

Religion is the root of all matters in India. If we remove untouchability in the matter of our temples, we shall remove it in other matters automatically. But we should remember that untouchability is a custom and not merely a rule. By breaking open the doors of a temple and allowing untouchables to go into it, untouchability is not removed. The door is closed not physically but it is closed in the minds of ignorant people. Therefore the removal of untouchability means a change of men's minds and that cannot be done by force but only by persuasion. We know how the untouchables have been feeling about this. The ignorant among them may not feel or talk, but the educated among them feel very bitterly on the subject. These people in their anger think that they would gain much even by breaking open the temple doors.

All angry people commit mistakes, for when a man is angry he does not see or think rightly. Force is no solution. It is only when men's minds are changed that satisfaction will be felt. I hope you will all give every possible strength and support to Seth Jamnalalji in his work. I wish that the work should proceed a pace in North India and he should soon invade the South where the problem is much more difficult. Difficult it is, but it has got to be solved."

MORE CONGRESS MEMBERS

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar then dealt with the Drink question and showed that it was a social and political question of the greatest importance. He wound up with an appeal for enrolment of Congress members. Over 300 members were enrolled before the meeting dispersed.

Australia's "Assisted Immigrants."

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Rugby.—The Oversea Settlement Department has issued the correspondence with the Government of Commonwealth of Australia which shows that the latter, after suspending assisted immigration, almost completely has now agreed to partial resumption under which women for domestic service, boy farm learners, and the nominated dependents of the people already settled in Australia will be admitted as assisted immigrants.—B. O. W.

GAWLIS' HUTS BURNT.

—:o:—

A fire broke out in Gawlis' huts at Cadell Road, Mahim, on Thursday noon. Two huts were destroyed. It appears that the fire originated from the cooking place of one of the huts which spread to another before the fire-engines arrived. One woman was burnt on the face. She was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital. The damage was estimated at Rs. 700.

REORGANISATION OF LANCASHIRE COTTON TEXTILE TRADE.

—:o:—

GOVT.'S OFFER OF HELP ACCEPTED.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Lancashire cotton trade is the first staple industry to take steps to profit by Mr. Thomas's financial assurances in his speech on January 9, dealing with unemployment and reorganisation of industries.

The Executive Joint Committee of the cotton trade organisations at Manchester considered at length ways and means to formulate practical schemes and decided to encourage the principle of amalgamation in various sections of the industry. It will make a definite announcement with regard to the Government's offer later.

Discussions are also understood to be proceeding in the iron and steel industry with a view to considerable extension of the movement towards amalgamation and reorganisation.—Reuter.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

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